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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,008—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L.CARTHAGE	5198	W. J. Nantes	28th May.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	4th June.
B.L.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.L.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.L.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.L.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	29th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 25, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 27th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 27th May.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND ELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

			Rs.	a.
1	Pound	in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½	"	" " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼	"	" " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. F." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
DRUG MERCHANTS.

LABORATORIES & DISPENSARIES

Entirely supervised by qualified English Chemists, by whom everything is examined before despatch.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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	Rs. a.
PHILIPS' SPECIAL MAP OF GREECE: Illustrating the Greco-Turkish War, and the Cretan Question, with inset of the Seat of War (on an enlarged scale), the Balkan Peninsula and, the Mediterranean	0 14
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LE NU AU SALON, 2 VOLS.
Champs Elysees, Rs. 3-12. Champs de Mars, Rs. 3-12.
With Frontispieces in Colours.

BLACK AND WHITE FINE ART REPRODUCTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL GALLERIES, 1897, As. 12.

NEW GOODS.

ICE REFRIGERATORS.
ICE CHESTS.
TRAVELLING ICE BOXES.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR WITH CLOCK.
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLE CASES.
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CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.
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ALBUMS.
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DOG CHAIN COLLARS & MUZZLES.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
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NEW GOODS.

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.
COFFEE PERCOLATORS.
SEALSKIN HAND BAGS.
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RAILWAY READING LAMPS.
JEWEL CASES.
WORK CASES.
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LADIES' FANS.
SCENT VAPORIZERS.
MONEY PURSES.
OPERA GLASSES.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
GLADSTONE BAGS, FITTED.
HAND BAGS.
BRIEF BAGS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

THE LAWSON TAIT IRON COT.

SPECIAL PRICE, RS. 27-8.

THIS PATTERN BED is made from suggestions received from Dr. LAWSON TAIT, and is considered the best BEDSTEAD for Hospital and Institution use.

The spring mesh is the most elastic, the most durable, and simplest in the maket, being made of flat V's of steel wire, they afford no harbour for dust or germs of disease, and are easily cleaned. There are 18 springs to each end and each spring is tested up to a strain of 60 lbs. All beds are fitted with the patent VICTEX castors.

Length 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet wide, by 19 inches high, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch sides, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch cross rails, weight about 65 lbs., all Parts are Japanned best black.

The "Lawson Tait" Bedstead meshes are guaranteed for 14 years, and any part giving way in use during that time will be replaced free of charge by the makers.

USUAL PRICE, RS. 27-8.

MOSQUITO RODS AND FITTINGS, Rs. 7 Extra.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN-PROOF COATS.

POROUS—HEALTHY—NO RUBBER.

DRABS, BROWNS, AND GREYS.

Made from a New All Wool Cloth.
(Can be used as an Ordinary Overcoat.)

COVERT COATS : Unlined, Rs. 45. Lined, Rs. 5 Extra.

CHESTERFIELDS : Unlined, Rs. 55. Lined, Rs. 5 Extra.

SINGLE BREASTED ULSTERS : Unlined, Rs. 58. Lined, Rs. 8 Extra.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS, AND OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, BOMBAY.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs. a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24 0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25 0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bolt dial	30 0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38 0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75 0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90 0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS

FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS

GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs. a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3 8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
LATHAM AND CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT { Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to
LATHAM & CO., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" ARRIVED
26th MAY, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Customs House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of cases Wine and Spirits, casks Chloride of Magnesium, Felt caps, cases Shawls and Piece-Goods, Wire Belting, Pencil cases, 16 cases Printed Books (Glimpses of India), Provisions, Fancy Clocks, Sewing Machine, Machinery, Glassware, Crockeryware, Clay Images, 10 cases Hurricane Lanterns, Patent Medicines, Lithographic Ink, Soap Bars, Bundles and Sheets Iron, Kegs of Paints, Hat boxes, School Slates, Pictures, Vinegar, Deck Chairs and various other articles.

The Sale will commence at 1 P. M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

J. McNEILL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, 27th May, 1897.

IN accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2650-2038 P, dated Bombay Castle, 15th May, 1897.

It is hereby notified that PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION against PLAGUE will be carried out in Bombay at the following Government Centres on the days and hours specified :—

PLACE.	DAYS.	HOURS.
Petit Laboratory......	Daily (Sundays excepted).	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
St. George's Hospital..	Monday	11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Cama Hospital.........	Tuesday	9 A.M. to 11 A.M.
The House of Correction, Byculla.	Monday	7 A.M. to 9 A.M.
The Civil Jail, Umarkhadi.	Thursday	7 A.M. to 9 A.M.
Royal Marine Dockyard.	Thursday	11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.
Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.	Wednesday......	3 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Colaba Lunatic Asylum.	Friday	3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

R. W. S. LYONS, M.D., SURG.-MAJOR,
President, Plague Research Committee.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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F. A. PREVOST,
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, foldess and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.

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5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.
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7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
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ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

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One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Storm Hall," next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, (opposite to Sir J. J. bungalow) Mazagon, the whole of the above handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C.E.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 27th May, 1897.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February 1897.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.............................$	6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...........$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

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Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST	„ 16,00,000

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SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

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Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the mos delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

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COATINGS,
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RIDINGHABITS,
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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................................	„ 2,000,000

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
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Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
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Kobe.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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G. TROST,
Manager.

R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,
FAMOUS WHISKY DISTILLERS,
GREENOCK AND LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1831.
Thorne's O. B. G. Whisky (in Special shaped Bottles)
THORNE'S BLAIRMORE WHISKY.
Fresh Consignments to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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RETAIL AGENTS :
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,402½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,250 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,50,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	82
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	605
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	100	Nil	65
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,640
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	830
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	730
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	605
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,100
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	555
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	700
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	540
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235xd.
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	775
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	270
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,460
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,125
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
*National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	400
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs52	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	900xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	370
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	695
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	1,000	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	[illegible]
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,002	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	370
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	200
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	[illegible]
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	330
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	105
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,750
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	200	100	dvd [illegible]	63
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,550	200	200	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
ndian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	29xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	100	100	...	650
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	60	...	122½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26-10
Gold Leaf	„ 26-11
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„ 26-5
Do. do. new	„ 26-3
Australia, bar Gold	„ 26-8
Bombay bar Gold	„ 26-5
Sovereigns	„ 16-10
Do. Drazons	„ 16-9
Silver 17	„ 82
Do. 17½	„ 83-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 9-16m., 8-41a. Low water, 2-15m., 2-33a.
Marcks and Co., annual meeting, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—H. M.'s steamers Tennaserim and Magdala, and the steamer Safari entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola left the dock on Tuesday.

RANGERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—The annual general meeting for the election of officers, etc., for the coming season will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 6-15 this evening. All members of the club are earnestly requested to attend.

MR. F. W. STEVENS.—The current issue of "The Indian and Eastern Engineer," says the *Western Daily Mail*, gives a long description and excellent illustration of the fine new offices of the Standard Life Assurance Company, just completed in Dalhouse Square, Calcutta, and credited as the most superb business premises in that far away capital. The architect for the pile is Mr. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., of Bombay, a Bath man, and originally a pupil of Major Davies, F. S. A., city architect of Bath. Mr. C. F. Stevens, the talented son of the eminent gentleman in question, has been unanimously elected a member of the Society of Architects in London. "The Indian and Eastern Engineer" also devotes two pages, ink-photo illustrations of the superb exterior sculpture upon the main façade of the new edifice, all of which was carried out by Messrs. Harry Hems and Sons, the widely famed sculptors of Exeter. Messrs. Hems and Sons, amongst other commissions for India, are executing a memorial to stand upon the lonesome grave of the late Mr. C. L. Coode, son of Mr. William Coode, of Trevarna, St. Austell, who died in the autumn of 1894 at Laukə, near Quahatti, in Assam.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT MATHERAN.—Seth Jagmohandass Samaldass, of Bombay, writes a correspondent, has been, for the last five years, celebrating this great day, by way of offering a special "puja" in connection with his Shiwamandir over here. The Shiwamandir, as is well-known, occupies one of the best sites on the hill, and is by far the nearest place to the beautiful Charlotte Lake. The pujari of Shri Babulnath Temple was specially got for the occasion, and the idols were dressed, decorated, and done puja to in a fascinating fashion. The ground facing the mandir, which has been levelled and made into a nice tennis-court, through the untiring energies of Mr. Parsansingh, the Assistant Superintendent, was tastefully decorated with flags, buntings and evergreens. Numerous butties were fastened to the wild milkbush, which charmingly lighted the whole place, including the Manibai Dharmsalla, and specially the archway. There was a large concourse of people, and round about the ground could be seen standing the poor thakurs and katwaries, whose faces beamed with fervent gratitude, as they had a sumptuous feeding in the afterooon. Seth Jagmohandass fed over two hundred of these people as a thanksgiving to Providence. At 7 o'clock in the evening, the schoolmaster announced himself with a host of well-clad boys, who bore cheerful faces as they were to have the much-coveted *bakshis*. Seth Dharamsi Moraraji Gokuldass, who presided, kindly consented to give away the prizes. After they were distributed, the chairman congratulated Mr. Jagmohandass on his giving a deservedly prominent place to the encouragement of primary education in his programme for the evening. To put the funds in connection with the Shiwamandir on a permanent basis, Seth Jagmohandass has collected a fund (amounting to three thousand rupees) which has been lodged with Seth Kaliandass Keshavdass Modi, J. P., member of the Municipal Corporation, Fellow of the Bombay University, etc. A further sum of nearly Rs. 400 was collected on the spot.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALKESHWAR.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, concluded the magisterial inquiry, and committed Mataprasad Gopal, Bhooria Bawa, and four other Purdassis to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of double murder, house-breaking, and theft against the whole of the accused, except No. 1, against whom charges of abetment of both two offences and of receiving stolen property were framed. Superintendent McDermott conducted the prosecution. Dinanath Govind, a dealer in piece-goods, deposed that, on the 16th ultimo, the accused Dwarkaprasad came to his shop and bought a pair of cotton dhoturs and a piece of silk cloth for Rs. 14-8, which he identified in court.

Alimahomed Jeena, a maker of tin boxes, said that six or seven weeks ago he sold a tin box to Dwarkaprasad for Rs. 4-8.

Sewrattan Isri, a sweet-meat seller, said that he, as well as the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth accused, were residents of one place, called Mauran. He accompanied the detective police to Mauran, and pointed out to them the accused Bhinda.

Superintendent McDermott gave evidence as to the recovery of more property from the Walkeshwar burning-ground. The third and the sixth accused took witness to several shops, where they purchased new clothing and ornaments.

The sixth accused then made his statement. He said that on the night in question he was not sitting in the burning-ground, as deposed by witness, but had gone with his family to his native country on Monday, the 4th ultimo. As his wife was then suffering from fever, fearing of the Municipality, he and his family started for Mauran. He did not buy any sweetmeats on that night, nor did he point out the sweetmeat shop to the police, but on the contrary Superintendent McDermott took him to that shop. It was not true that he wanted the room on the 3rd ultimo, and was seen three or four days after in Bombay. After his arrest at Mauran he was tied up by the police at Mauran and kept some distance away. He did not know how the ornaments were found in his box. Two boxes which were produced in court were found at the Unao station, one of which belonged to him, but he did not know to whom the other belonged. It was true that he gave the key of his box to the detective havaldar, while about the other key, which was said to be in the possession of his brother, he knew nothing. He pointed out the shop to the police wherehe bought the ornaments and new clothing, and admitted having gone in company of Bissasiv to buy sixty tolas of silver. He did not know why he was arrested and brought down to Bombay. The magistrate then framed charges, and committed, the whole of the accuesd as above stated to the Criminal Sessions.

PRESENTATION TO A CARDING-MASTER.

THE interesting ceremony of presenting a farewell address and a gold watch to Mr. E. H. Barnes, carding-master of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, took place, yesterday afternoon, at the mill premises, in the presence of a larger number of European gentlemen of various mills, and their families. Mr. Nathan, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., took the chair. In opening the proceedings, the chairman remarked that it was a great satisfaction and gratification to them to see Mr. Barnes amongst them, who was attacked with plague and who was saved from the jaws of death. During the last four years he had been connected with the mill he had given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and the chairman wished him and Mrs. Barnes, who were shortly going home, *bon-voyage* and more prosperous career in future. Mr. Dawson then, at the request of the chairman, read the address.

The address, which was beautifully embossed on a vellum, was put in a beautifully carved silver casket, and presented to Mr. Barnes by Mr. Rowley, together with a gold watch, while a diamond ring was placed on the finger of Mrs. Barnes.

In accepting the address and the watch, Mr. Barnes thanked the staff of the mill for their appreciation of his services, and also thanked the Almighty for having saved him from critical crises. He tendered his thanks to the assembly for having done him the honour by their presence, and also to the chairman for his kindness and courtesy towards him during the period of his connection with the mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were then decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets. The assembly then adjourned to refreshment, which was amply served in the compound of the mill. After the usual distribution of flowers, the assembly dispersed.

Some employés of the Epiro-Thessalian Bank having gone to Larissa to recover the books of the bank, found ten or a dozen German officers installed in the local branch of the bank, it is now averred that all the Turkish military operations were directed by officers of the German staff, and the fact does not tend to endear Germans to the Greek Government or people.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. [illegible]

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

IN the present paper, being the ninth of the series, the subject of Native education is further dealt with.

In 1822, the Society came to the conclusion that the time had come when they deemed it expedient to withdraw their control over the Native schools, and to place the establishment of the education of natives on a proper and sound basis. It was thought desirable for the advancement of that laudable object to form a separate institution, unconnected with the parent-society, having in view solely the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives, and entirely apart from Christian religious education. The Society were not, it seems, satisfied with the success of the native schools, which were not so crowded as the Society expected, and they, perhaps, suspected that the connexion of the (Christian) society was in some way considered by the uneducated natives a great hindrance to their taking advantage of their schools in large numbers; although it may be stated to the credit of the Society, that from the beginning they had disavowed any intention of pressing the study of the Christian religion on their native students, nor is there a case of proselytization or conversion met with during the whole of its useful and honorable career. On the 8th August, 1822, some of the members of the Society addressed the following requisition to H. E. the Governor:—

To the Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, *President of the Education Society.*

We, the undersigned subscribers, request you to call a general meeting of the Society for the purpose of considering a proposal for separating the Native School and School-Book Committee from the Education Society, and of managing the former as a distinct institution under the denomination of the Native School and School-Book Society, and if approved, for electing the proper officers and forming the necessary regulations, &c.

In compliance with the above requisition, I do hereby call a general meeting of the subscribers to the Education Society for the purposes above specified, on Wednesday, 21st August, at the office of the Persian secretary, at 11 o'clock. M. Elphinstone, President, Bombay, 9th August 1822.

Accordingly a general meeting was held on the day and at the place appointed, where his Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., K.T.S., the Commander-in-Chief, presided, at which the following resolutions were duly passed:—1st. That it is desirable that the Native School and School-Book Committee be discontinued as a branch of the Education Society, and that a distinct institution be formed under the denomination of the Native School and School-Book Society. 2. That such separation be accordingly now made, and that the funds of the Native School and School-Book Committee be transferred to the new institution. 3. That the subscribers to the Native School and School-Book Committee be considered as subscribers to the new institution, unless they give notice to the contrary. This the first and foremost Native Education Society was formed, which was destined to extend its operations among the natives in a very satisfactory way. A few years later (1827) on the retirement of their patron the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was a warm and enthusiastic supporter of the educational movements in this Presidency, from the Governorship of Bombay, a fund was started to commemorate his memory in a suitable manner, and the large amount of subscriptions collected was by popular accord employed in raising an English institution for the higher education of natives, and called the "Elphinstone Institution." For many years it was popularly known among the natives as the "Society's School." Until then the Bombay Education Society had kept their doors open for natives for higher studies in English. The Elementary Native Schools of the times have been compared with the National system of education, then prevailing at home, and adopted in the Bombay schools as only an improved and extended form of that generally practised by the Hindus, which has been thus described by a high authority of that time who had translated some native books:—"On joining the school, the young pupil, after having performed the preliminary ceremonies, proceeds to learn first the vowels, then the consonants, and finally the combinations of the vowels and the consonants. These operations are performed on a board, twelve inches long and eight broad, a white ground being first formed with a kind of pipe clay; the board is covered with sand or *gulal* which is flour-dyed of a purple colour. The forms of the figures or letters are traced with a reed or small wooden style, which, displacing the sand or coloured flour, leaves the white ground exposed. By drawing a roller over this sand or by gently shaking the board these forms are easily obliterated, and by means of grooves in the rollers ruled lines are at the same time made of any distance from each other as required. Five or six vowels having been written down on the board the scholar retraces their forms by drawing his style over the characters which have been written on the sand, and, at the same time, pronouncing audibly the name of each until the forms of the letters given in the lesson have become so familiar that he can write them without a copy and pronounce their names. In the next lesson, five or six more letters are put down, which the scholar learns to write in the same manner as before, and thus he proceeds until he has learned to write and read the whole number of vowels and consonants and the combinations of these letters according to his alphabet. After learning the alphabets, the scholar proceeds to the numeral figures, which he retraces on the sand, and pronounces in the same manner as before. In the more advanced stages, however and particularly when the arithmetical operations extend to some length, the scholars use a board painted with a black ground, upon which they write with a mixture of chalk and water."

MR. DINSHAW WACHA BEFORE THE WELBY COMMISSION.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, who was deputed by the Bombay Presidency Association to give evidence before the Welby Commission, and who so signally failed to discharge the trust reposed in him, must now be in a quandary. Scarcely have the echoes of his evidence condemning British Rule in India subsided in the Congress organs, than the Association raises its voice in the shape of a congratulatory Jubilee address to H. M. the Queen-Empress, proclaiming in very clear and forcible language the progressive prosperity of India and the moral and material advancement made by the country during the British sway in general, and the sixty years reign of her Majesty in particular. The Association appears to have seized this opportune moment for the publication of their manifesto by way of clearing the many false impressions caused by some of the more sweeping and reckless statements made by their accredited agent, and the efforts of the Association in that direction will be much appreciated by the Indian public. The Welby Commission, which was regarded by the Congress leaders at its inception as the panacea of all their grievances, has veritably proved a rock upon which they have hopelessly split their reputation. Until some of them had the foolhardiness to step into the witness-box, the general public had an exaggerated idea of their knowledge of the many financial and economic questions upon which they were constantly harping in their organs, but the test of cross-examination to which they were subjected by the members of the Commission proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that they were not only not acquainted with the A. B. C. of Indian politics, but that their conclusions were based upon false and chimerical arguments and data to which they had evidently not given a moment's consideration. The Indian witnesses cut such a sorry figure before the Commission that even their best friends have to admit that it would have been well if the Commission had been allowed to close its sittings after the European and Anglo-Indian official witnesses were examined. In an able and well-considered manifesto drawn up by a most distinguished citizen, whose identity could not for a moment be mistaken, Mr. Wacha's statements, which were in effect the same as made by other native witnesses, have been most directly and deliberately contradicted.

IN this year of Diamond Jubilee it is not out of place to note that the British Foreign School Society, which by the way, is in want of funds, can boast more then an average share of Royal Patronage. The Queen herself has not only lent it the light of her countenance ever since she came to the throne, but has given it a munificent annual subscription. Her connection with the Society is inherited, for her father was a "delighted" visitor to Joseph Lancaster's school in 1810, and presided at the framing of the Society's formal constitution in 1813, and her mother became patroness and subscriber in 1819, the year of the Queen's birth. Thirteen years latter, the Duchess of Kent assured the Society of her continued interest in it, and promised to bring the Princess Victoria to the examination in the following year. In one sense the Society has always had the reigning Sovereign at its head, George III. becoming its patron as soon as it was formed in 1805, and passing the post on to George IV., who bequeathed it to William IV., from home the Queen received it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without eaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot; 33, Yarringdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, K. N. Kabraji, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Shroff, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

KEROSENE OIL FOR LIGHTING STREET LAMPS.

The Committee, at the request of the Commissioner, sanctioned the acceptance of the offer of the Standard Oil Company for the supply of 4,000 cases of kerosene oil, snow-flake brand, 150 degrees proof, at Rs. 5-2-2 per case of two tins, plus Rs. 150 for costs of carting the cases from the company's godowns at Powder Works Bunder to the Municipal Stores at Bellasis Road, and to the dispensing with the formalities of entering into a contract, etc., as the company declines to enter into an agreement unless the Municipality bear the charges for stamping the agreement. The total cost, Rs. 20,541-10-8, plus Rs. 150 for cartage, to be debited in the first instance to the grant for Reserve Stock, Engineer's Department, and subsequently adjusted by debit to the grant for kerosene oil lighting as the oil is issued for lighting purposes from time to time.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT BULLOCKS.

The Committee considered memorandum to the Secretary, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner reporting the writing off, under the stock rules, of Rs. 13,208-9-0, from the Live Stock Return of the Health Department, being the book-value of 53 bullocks that died; one that was destroyed, and 145 that were sent to Pinjrapole during the quarter ending 28th February 1897.

RECOVERY OF TAXES.

The Committee authorized the Deputy Commissioner to file a suit in the Court of Small Causes against Mr. Raghunath Makund, for the recovery of Rs. 1,579-3-0, being the amount of bills outstanding against him up to 31st March 1897.

THE WATER-SUPPLY ALTERATION.

The following was recorded: Memorandum, dated 20th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, dated 12th idem, from the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, enclosing two statements showing the cost (1) Rs. 22,633-12-4, of departmental works, and (2) Rs. 2,813-15-8, of private works done up to 9th May 1897, in respect of the alterations of the water-supply in the various parts of the city in connection with the special measures adopted for the suppression of the bubonic plague, these statements including all previous expenditure under these two heads.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S ASSISTANT.

As applied for by the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned the employment of Dr. K. M. Kalapesi on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance, as Assistant to Professor Haffkine in his laboratory work. The cost to be debited to the grant sanctioned for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

DEFRAUDING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Gopal Chander Dutt was brought up on a charge of cheating. Accused was arrested at Bijnore, in the North-West Provinces, on a warrant issued against him on the information lodged by Mr. D. McLaughlan-Slater, Actuary of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Limited.

It was stated in the information that in March 1883, one Sayad Husein, alleging himself to be a hospital assistant in the Tanjore Charitable Hospital, in the district of Bijnore in the North-West Provinces, assured his life in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, at Bombay, in the sum of Rs. 6,000, under policy No 30593, dated 25th day of March, 1896, whereby the company rendered itself liable to pay the sum assured to the executors, administrators or assignees of the assured on due proof of his death. Immediately after the issue of the policy, it was assigned to Mrs. Sreemutty Giribala Dassee, in the assignment described as the wife of Dr. Goverdhan Datta, then resident at the Charitable Hospital at Tanjore, on the 10th August following, Sayad Fida Hussain died. With her letter dated 4th November 1896, Mrs. Sreemutty Giribala Dassee forwarded a power of attorney executed in favour of her husband, Dr. Goverdhan Datta, whereby she authorised him to recover the amount of the policy from the company. Among the papers sent to informant in support of the claim to the policy monies, were a letter, dated the 11th September last, addressed to informant, and purporting to be signed Sobardhan Datta, L.M.&S., a medical report signed in the name of Gobardnan Datta, L. M. & S., alias Goberdhan Charles Datta, L.M.&S., and a certificate of death also signed in the name of Goverdhan Datta, L.M.&S. The report and certificate were forwarded to Bijnore for the purpose of a prosecution pending there. The directors of the company, relying on the correctness of the statements made in the proofs of claim, and particularly on the representation that the medical report and certificate of death were signed by a licentiate of medicine and surgery, admitted the claim and authorized payment to Goverdhan Datta of the policy moneys, which they would not have done had not the certificate and report purported to have been signed by a medical practitioner. Moreover, informant would not have authorised payment of the policy moneys had he not believed that the persons who signed the report and certificate was a duly qualified medical practitioner. At the request of the person representing himself to be Goverdhan Datta, L.M.&S., informant paid the amount of the policy by cheque to his agents in Bombay, Messrs William Watson and Co. on the 7th January last. Since the payment of the policy moneys, informant discovered that the person who signed the certificate and report in the name of Goverdhan Datta, L.M.&S., and sent them to him, and the person who received the policy moneys was Gopal Chunder Dutt, the husband of Sreemutty Giribala Dassee, and informant believed he personated one Soberoban Dutt, who is an L. M. & S. of the Calcutta University, residing in Calcutta, in order to obtain payment of the policy moneys. Gopal Chundur Dutt has not obtained the degree of L. M. and S., nor does he hold any medical degree.

A similar information was filed against accused by Mr. F. A. Prevost, of the Standard Life Assurance Company, in respect of a policy for Rs. 7,000.

The accused having been identified, the hearing of the charge was fixed on the 3rd proximo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhandara, 2,214 tons, Captain T Kerr, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE s s Langbank, 2,955 tons, Captain W J Rout, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain E McDougall will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain W Gray, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast port, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Ravenna, 2,040 tons, Captain C T Denny, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and Mr Charles Mitchell, as a passenger.

THE German East Africa Line's s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Keine, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Zanzibar (12th May) via Mombassa, Lamu and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Freese, Mr Muncroft, Mr Printers, Mr Ailson, and 40 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pamba, 983 tons, Captain W H Rothevell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs J Meade, Mr Hajee Taku, Mr Essoof Barack, Mr Abdoola Fraz, Mr, Ahmed Abdoola, Mr Yussuf Abdoola, Mr Haye Offendi, Mr Thar Abdool Cader, Mr Jadulabin Satey, Mr Jaffer V R Lootayeni, Mr Ali V Lootayeni and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	City of London s	...	Glasgow, &c.
	Okla s	Wood	Calcutta.
	Kilwa s	Rickford	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Ravenna s	Denny	Shanghai, &c.
	Langbank s	Rout	Hamburg, &c.
	Bhandara s	Kerr	Galle.
	Fultala s	Blott	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pamba, Rothwell, for Persian Gulf.
„ Ellora, Gray, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Booldana, McDougall, for Calcutta, &c.
„ D Balduino, Canepa, for Genoa, &c.

The steamer Sofari, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

22 Pundua s..........Nailor ....Singapore, May 8.
23 Clan Sinclair s .....Sterling.......Vizagapatam, May 21.
Arratoon Apcar s.....Sundberg......Hongkong, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.—Steamers Nizam and Chancellor and barque Lalla Rookh.
May 23.—Steamers Patna, Sui Sang and Lindula.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 26TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a sami shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·692	Calm	1	101·6	74·1	35	...	3·22	−1·46
Sirsa	29·690	Calm	4	101·3	80·5	29	..	1·78	−1·24
Delhi	29·680	NW	5	100·7	81·0	32	..	1·78	−1·89
Agra	29·687	NW	4	105·0	82·2	49	...	2·13	+0·18
Cawnpore	29·656	NNE	3	111·5	81·1	34	...	2·67	...
Allahabad	29·630	S	4	115·2	84·2	32	...	1·26	−1·08
Jhansi	29·682	NW	3	112·2	89·2	27	...	3·15	+1·18
Jacobabad	29·667	E	6	108·4	84·5	19	..	0·60	−0·89
Karachi	29·758	WSW	11	93·3	81·0	77	...	0·27	−1·57
Jeypore	29·712	C	3	110·3	78·9	39	...	2·14	+0·10
Ajmere	29·714	W	7	107·4	88·5	47	...	2·25	+0·27
Deesa	29·761	WSW	11	107·9	78·0	64	...	1·51	+0·77
Ahmedabad	29·777	WNW	3	108·8	86·6	66	...	0·92	...
Bhuj	29·761	W	11	101·5	76·9	65	...	2·31	+1·65
Rajkot	29·778	WNW	1	108·9	72·8	[illegible]	...	1·89	+1·13
Ghadechi	29·775	WSW	11	102·6	79·3	48	...	0·08	...
Veraval	29·788	S	8	87·6	79·3	86	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·723	NW	4	108·1	81·6	34	..	2·62	+0·49
Indore	29·721	NW	4	106·5	80·6	31	...	1·17	+0·24
Saugor	29·655	W	7	106·8	83·6	27	...	3·23	+0·2
Jubbulpore	29·675	SW	3	109·5	83·1	20	...	4·09	+0·81
Hoshangabad	29·702	SSW	1	110·0	84·5	29	...	1·53	−1·00
Khandwa	29·753	WSW	8	105·7	87·6	33	...	1·19	−0·57
Raipur	29·681	SW	7	111·0	82·4	31	...	5·19	+1·71
Nagpur	29·699	WSW	8	113·	89·0	33	..	2·33	−1·30
Amraoti	29·728	WSW	6	112·5	90·5	34	...	4·08	+1·80
Akola	29·745	NW	7	112·1	85·6	28	...	1·35	−1·75
Surat	29·792	SW	5	97·2	82·1	71	...	0·79	+0·39
Malegaon	29·759	W	8	107·8	83·1	59	...	0·49	−1·31
Bombay	29·826	S	5	91·4	83·3	79	..	0·54	−0·67
Poona	29·820	WSW	12	105·0	79·3	52	...	1·45	−1·63
Ahmednagar	29·787	WSW	1	102·8	82·4	61	...	2·7	...
Aurangabad	29·770	WSW	4	107·6	84·1	25	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·761	WNW	10	105·2	79·9	37	0·04	6·94	+3·47
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	29·800	WSW	8	95·2	67·8	63	0·52	5·25	−0·39
Goa	29·834	SE	10	99·9	76·6	78	0·40	1·50	...
Karwar	29·819	N	5	92·4	80·1	66	...	0·48	−4·30
Mangalore	29·823	ESE	3	91·8	77·4	81	0·24	5·72	−3·81
Calicut	29·801	SE	6	90·8	80·0	76	0·01	24·53	+8·50
Cochin	29·824	NNE	4	89·3	77·6	87	0·19	21·52	−2·02
Bangalore	29·817	WSW	7	92·5	71·3	75	..	8·26	−0·94
Secunderabad	29·759	NW	7	106·2	81·7	47	...	2·38	−2·04
Masulipatam	29·754	SSE	10	96·7	82·0	84	...	12·84	+2·87
Bellary	29·777	WNW	7	105·7	79·3	34	...	2·83	−1·79
Cuddapah	29·748	W	6	108·5	86·5	44	...	5·68	−1·75
Madras	29·774	S	10	95·0	81·5	69	...	51·25	+28·69
Coimbatore	29·810	S	2	96·4	76·3	75	..	10·35	+0·35
Trichinopoly	29·796	Calm.	4	100·1	80·3	70	...	2·37	+8·59
Negapatam	29·794	SW	8	97·1	80·9	51	..	47·75	+14·71
Colombo	29·860	SW	9	88·0	75·0	94	2·33	56·42	+3·62
Aden	29·791	E	11	91·8	82·8	64	...	0·23	−3·08

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Karachi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds from Calicut northwards as far as Bombay are southerly, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Nagpur, and 12 at Surat, Raipur, Bhuj and Ajmere. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Allahabad, and the lowest 68° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (2·33), light to moderate showers at Belgaum, Mangalore and Cochin, and a few drops at Calicut, Poona and Sholapur. Moderate to light south-westerly winds are blowing at Colombo, the sky overcast, and as heavy rain has fallen there, it is very probable that the monsoon is setting in there. A small area of low pressure has formed on and off the Malabar Coast, and as the winds have a tendency to shift to south-east, it is likely that the weather there will become squally and unsettled. Conditions are very favourable for rain in Ceylon. On the Malabar Coast and in the Bombay Presidency local rain with thunderstorms is to be expected.

The s. s. Safari left Lamoo on the 14th May and to Latitude 3° N., Longitude 48° E., at noon on the 16th, experienced fresh to strong south-east trades and occasional passing showers; to arrival at Marmagoa on the 23rd, light variable and moderate to light N. N. W. winds and fine weather.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Wednesday:—Pressure changes are small and of little importance, except that they tend slightly to increase the gradients again. Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in the Peninsula and North Bombay and has fallen slightly in Northern India. The depression in North-East India has shifted northwards into Bihar. The skies have cleared in the North-West Provinces and are now clear over the whole of North-West India. Winds have shifted to south-west in South Bengal and are of moderate strength, and they have fallen off very considerably in Western India. Assam has had moderate to heavy rain, Dhubri reporting six inches and Sibsagar one. Colombo reports a fall of two inches, and light showers have fallen in Malabar. The temperature has increased rapidly over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, the highest temperature yesterday being at Allahabad and Benares, where the maximum was 115 degrees.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·745
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day) ......degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·8
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NW, N, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	210

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ADEN SHIPPIMG REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
April					
15	Cossack H M S	Reynolds	Muscat	17	Cruise
22	Veniero It Men-of-War.	B Tommesi	Assab		
24	Melpomene H M S	C Batton	Portsmouth		
30	Governolo It Men-of-War	Cucin'ello	Zanzibar		
May					
4	Eclipse H M S	Inglefield	Portsmouth	10	Trincomalee
6	Mayo R I M	De Berry	Somali coast.		
7	A Provana It Men-of-War	Coltiletti	Zeilla	11	Zeilla
9	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Hodeida		
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast.	10	Somali Coast
	China	DeHorne	London	9	Sydney
10	Duke of Westminster	Prentice	London	10	Brisbane
11	Alicante	Genis	Barcelona	11	Manilla
	Bengal	Wibmer	London		Calcutta
	Frey	Bentzen	New York	13	China
12	Pei-ho	Garbe	Mauritious	12	Marseilles
	Africa	Polleri	Mussowa		Mussowa
13	Imperatrix	Ressovich	Trieste	13	Bombay
14	Palawan	Baker	Calcutta	14	London
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay		
	Ballarat	Angus	Sydney	14	London
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast.	15	Hodeida
	Preussen	Wentin	Bremen	14	China
	Falloden Hall	Parker	Saigon		Antwerp
15	Bayern	Heintze	China	14	Bremen
16	General	Gouhe	Hamburg	16	Zanzibar

Aden, May 17.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh s—50 bales wool, L Bhicumchand; 48 bales wool, B Balkessen; 15 bales wool, Luckhmidas Shamjee; 40 bales wool, Cooverjee Vusonjee; 82 bales wool, M Jaitha; 52 bales wool, N Nanjee; 233 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell; 110 bales cotton fly, Raghowjee Kursondas and Co; 54 cwt condiments, Poonjiajee and Sons; 60 bales wool, A M Latiff; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 75 bales wool, Jadowjee Karra; 71 bales wool, and 23 cwt amba huldee, M Khoobchand; 55 bales wool, Rbjee Sewjee; 22 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 202 bales goat hair, and 33 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

Rufford Hall s—2,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 120 cwt coir yarn, J Dhunjibhoy; 12 cwt linseed, oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; and 6,500 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

Carthage s—120 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—109 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 12 bales skins, Ally Mohomed Abdoola and Co; 1 bale skins, D Mowjee and Co; 301 cwt kurdeeseed, Blascheck and Co; 5 bundles mats, 1 case earthenware, 1 case strawjee 8 cases brassware, 1 case woodenware, F B Bhumgara; 157 cwt coir fibre, 40 cwt coir yarn, D Manockjee and Co; 48 cwt condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 32 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 18 cases peacock feathers, C Sorabjee; 117 cwt mother of pearl shells, K Shurriff and Co; 50 cwt mother of pearl shells, 33 cwts Socotra aloes, 600 lbs nutmeg, M Laljee; 80 cwt deer horns, J Rehimtoola; 40 cwt deer horns, V Gangjee; 50 cwt deer horns, B Esmall; 142 cwt olibanum, A Chazlanee and Co; 150 cwt gum, and 90 cwt aris root, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 137 cwt gum, K Shariff and Co; 150 cwt gum, K M Jaitha; 161 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 38 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee; 5 cases brassware, D Maneckial; 4 cases brassware &c, L B Bhootwalla; 300 cwt gum, Hurjee Virdhur; 100 cwt gum, Tokersey Jamnadas; 118 cwt coir fibre, L Nursey; 15 cwt rampotree, E Passia and Co; 3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 21 bales skins, A Abdoola and Co; 18 bales skins, Cassom Essa and Co; 105 cwt gum, K M Jaitha; 25 cwt gum, Megjee Mahomed and Co; 1 bales hemp, Hurjee Govindjee; 7 cwt fishmaws, R Fazal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Langbank s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 43 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Venus s—60 cwt gum, Eugene Meiffre; 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 400 cwt myrabolams, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—455 bales cotton, 6,000 cwt poppyseed, 12,000 cwt rapeseed, 600 cwt myrabollams, and 200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales hemp, John L Kirsten and Co; 4,000 cwt castorseed, 500 cwt myrabollams, 12,054 cwt rapeseed, and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Algoa s—26 cwt feathers of birds, B Nazir and Co; 8,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,018 cwt linseed and 2,009 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Thorndale s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2 001 cwt poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 3,999 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rufford Hall s—1,999 cwt teelseed, 1,001 cwt rapeseed, 1,000 cwt mowraseed, 8,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Heronspool s—990 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri; 2,500 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Carthage s—140 cwt condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons, 8 cases carpets, Flemming Shaw and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Venus s—15 cwt stone, E Abdoolabhoy; 2001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1,310 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Vindobona s—800 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mithley Hall s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—150 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 155 bales twist M Byramjee; 24 cwts sharkfins, K M Jaitha; 100 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee; 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, M Harackchand, 84 cwts jardaloo and 34 cwts byssabole, Quan Lun Kaoo; 106 cwts sharkfins, R Fazal; 40 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Ravenna s—450 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 6½ cwts genda horns, A Moomun; 1 parcel real pearls, E Noordin and Co; 8lbs goruchandan M M Essabhoy; 44 cases opium B and P S N Co; 136 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 1 tin real pearls, and 1 tin cow bazar, Abdool Cader Esmalljee; 1 box cow bazar P F Talati; 40 chests opium, S J David and Co; 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 14 chests opium, Yan Shun and Co; 9 chests opium, Hajee A Esmall and Co; 18 chests opium, M H E Rilas; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 1 parcel cow bazar, B Esmal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 13 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 92 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 70 chests opium, E D Sassoon Co; 120 chests opium, N J Abraham; 24 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 9 chests opium, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 29 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—1000 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 2500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Brindisi s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Brindisi s—[illegible]00 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh s—22 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales wool, G Tooiseedas; 30 bales wool, V Cassombhoy; 40 bales wool, Canjee Khatow; 25 bales wool, Atmaram Ebonaram; 12 bales wool, Heerjee Momed.

Rufford Hall s—2,250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 175 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 100 cwt coir yarn, P Govindjee; 15 cases condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 1,500 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co; 2,001 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—42 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales skins, Vullybhoy Mohomedbhoy and Co; 10 bales skins, Ally mohomed Abdoola and Co; 7 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 17½ cwt ivory Ebram Passay and Co; 100 cwt gum, 14 cases mother of pearl shells, 13 cwt bees wax, N Meanee; 43 bales skins, M J Jcomabhoy and Co; 240 cwt gum, K Kullianjee; 3 cases grass fans and 5 cases wooden furniture, K Karimbakas; 180 cwt coir yarn, V Vassudeo and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Algoa s—107 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Brothers;
Thorndale s—2,001 cwts linseed 2,000 cwt poppyseed 2,011 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Venus s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 55 bales, cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Venus s—100 cwts gum Volkart Brothers; 7½ cwt gum Engine Meiffre; 62½ cwts gum, M. Ludha; 50 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Carthage (s)—6 bales woollen carpets, 4 cases brassware, 1 case ironware, 1 case sandalwood boxes, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh (s)—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Algoa (s)—6,000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,331 cwt cotton seed the Holland Bombay Trading Co; 2,511 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers 150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 4,001 cwt rapeseed J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rufford Hall (s)—220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co 20 0 cwt castorseed, E D Sasson and Co.

Methly Hall s—800 cwt, teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Methly Hall s—1277 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 800 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 4,993 cwts linseed E D Sasson and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Vindbona s—330 bales cotton Glades and Co; 110 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 387 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 120 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Vindobona s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 285 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1000 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Letimbro s—700 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

Brindisi—16 cwt wheat, E Jooma; 94 cwt sharkfins, N Meanee; 54 cwt Kismis, Quan Lun Kaoo.

Ravenna s—1 tin cowbazar, Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 28 chests opium, P F Talati, 8 chests opium, M Byramjee 7 chests opium, F C Keeka and Co, 3 chests opium Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—33 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 43½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 9 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal; 34 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 27 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 10 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co; 28 chests opium, N J Abraham; 7½ chests opium, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—330 bales cotton Lyon and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurani s—200 bales cotton, H Govindram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 25.

Moncrift, Lieut, Punjab, 1st Goorkhas, on duty, from Lanru.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Moncrift, Lieut, Punjab, 1st Goorkhas, on duty, to Dharmsala.

MAY 26.

Gill, Capt, Punjab, 1st Hampshire Regt, on duty, to Mooltan.
Mess, Capt, Bo, Gloucester Regt, on leave, to Lanowli.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette,* May 22.)

Captain H G B Raitt, I S C, 7th Bengal Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept to officiate as Cant Magte Lucknow, vice Major A W D Campbell, granted furlough.

Lieut R R Vaughan, I S C, 22nd Punjab Infy whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept to officiate as Cant Magte Agra, vice Capt L H Reid, on deputation.

The Rev G E Oldham, of the Additional Clergy Society, Allahabad, to officiate as Chaplain, Allahabad Cantonment, vice the Rev P H Chapman, granted leave, or until further orders.

Mr A W McNair, Offg Jt Magte from Moradabad to Bijnor.

Mr R E Coupland, Probationary Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Fatehpur.

Mr B H Burton, Probationary Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Fatehpur.

Mr A W G J Conner, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Fyzabad to Hardoi.

Mr C H McMinn, Probationary Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Hardoi.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

ABOUT £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England on Monday. Yesterday Consols were unchanged at 113 9-16, Indian Sterling Loan at 118¼, and the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight at 1s. 2 1-16d., but Rupee Securities were 1 8 per cent. lower at £61 5-8. French Rentes advanced ¼ per cent. to 103½, and Paris Exchange on London declined ½ centime to 25·10 fcs. Discount on Short London Bills at three months' sight was 1-8 per cent. lower at 7-8 per cent, and on Indian Bank Bills six months sight there was a falling off to the same extent at 1 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 27 9-16d. per oz., but was 1-8 cent less in New York at 59 7-8 cents per oz., demand exchange on London remaining at 4·87 dollars.

For Brown Rapessed the quotation in London yesterday was 36 7-8s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the Canal, in a quiet market; and for Linseed, 33¾s. per 416 lbs. May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet in tone, buyers via the Canal.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday with a quieter feeling, and prices 1d. lower. The total quantity sold was 870,000.

Spot Mid-Americans Cotton was unchanged in Liverpool at 4 3-32d. per lb., while Broach and Khandeish descriptions of East Indians were 1-32d. lower. American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 3-64d. for May delivery, and 3 53-64d. for September-October. The market closed firmer, Surats dull, and Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent to 7⅞ cents per lb., August Futures 5 points to 7·18 cents, and December Futures 3 points to 6·74 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, the Arrivals this season to date giving the following comparison with those of 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	3,000	5,600	4,900
Two days' do	10,000	9,900	12,800
Since 1st September	6,524,000	5,077,900	7,801,900

Although the markets both in Liverpool and New York are somewhat higher, in our local Cotton market prices have not advanced. The Mills are reported to have bought 2,000 bales Ready Cotton to-day, but the enquiry on account of shippers has been very poor. A few purchases of New Bengals, for January delivery, have been done at Rs. 169, and of Broach, for March, at Rs. 214¼.

WHEAT remains a very quiet market.

SEEDS are quiet, and owing to smallness of stocks there is but little business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,420	bales.
Wheat	5,142	cwts.
Linseed	3,060	,,
Rapeseed	14,231	,,
Gingellyseed	1,943	,,
Poppyseed	4,790	,,
Castorseed	4,217	,,
Rice	782	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, and a small business is reported for Marseilles at 7s. 6d. per ton, and Dunkirk at 8s. 3d.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 2 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The Bazaar having been buyers of some Telegraphic rates soon gave way 1-32d. all round, and a small amount of Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 2 15-32d. The market at closing was quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·51 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been an unsettled feeling in the market to-day, and rates after opening at 103 9-16 for Money and 103 13-16 for Account for 3½ per Cents, declined to 103½, in both positions. For Threes 97¼, nominal, was quoted.

SHARES are dull, with the following changes reported in prices:—An advance of Rs. 20 in Standard Mills; Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill; a decline of Rs. 30 in Southern Mahratta, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 4th May, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	May 4. Rs.	A.	P.	May 11. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,43,31,442	9	4	1,42,97,265	3	0
Other Deposits, &c.	5,46,70,129	0	5	5,39,91,059	9	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,16,330	1	11	5,40,298	2	1
Sundries	22,72,527	10	9	23,47,849	12	9
Rs.	9,92,90,438	6	5	9,97,76,472	11	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	40,17,523	0	0	36,42,285	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	64,25,755	4	0	66,03,341	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,56,62,503	5	1	2,42,82,378	0	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,20,81,765	3	9	2,15,20,418	4	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,46,77,627	0	9	1,62,97,486	3	11
Balances with other Banks	11,04,818	14	0	11,93,120	11	4
Bullion	3,437	5	0	3,453	1	0
Dead Stock	13,37,794	10	9	13,35,135	6	4
Stamps	9,805	4	6	9,394	6	9
Sundries	8,32,723	9	0	8,27,655	9	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,11,63,980	9	7	1,13,82,553	1	7
Do. at Branches	1,19,73,703	4	0	1,25,79,847	9	9
Rs.	9,92,90,438	6	5	9,97,76,472	11	2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 11th April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	11,2[illegible],201	Inc.
Do. at Branches	1,51,379	Dec.
Other Deposits	6,79,670	do.
Post Bills	1,25,959	Inc.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,97,652	Dec.
Loans	13,80,125	do.
Accounts of Credit	5,60,348	do.
Mercantile Bills	16,19,899	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	2,18,573	do.
Do. at Branches	7,05,141	do.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th May 1897, on 1,673·83 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,090	2,49,000	4,000	3,66,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	143	3	219
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	21,11,469	45,62,008	93,631	64,05,054
Total for 19 weeks	22,24,460	48,02,008	97,631	67,71,064
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,44,810	2,69,374	5,722	4,31,541
Per mile of Ry. do.	86	159		258
Total to corresponding date do.	30,33,532	55,98,546	1,22,040	83,49,555

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 65,541
Ditto to date ... ,, 15,78,491

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th May 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	23,400	40	26,440
Or per mile of Railway	22	166	...	188
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	63,486	3,25,178	2,165	3,90,829
Total for 18 weeks	66,486	3,48,578	2,205	4,17,269
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,132	35,999	43	40,174
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	312	...	348
Total to corresponding date do.	71,447	4,57,837	1,682	5,30,966

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 13,734
Ditto to date ... 1,13,697

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVISON—May 16, at Amritsar, the wife of C. W. Davison, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLOSE—May 18, at Katwal, Shahpur District, Geitha Arden, the only child of H. Arden Close, District Superintendent, Punjab Police, aged 16½ months.

MARSHALL—May 18, near Khandwa, Central Provinces, from the effects of being mauled by a tiger, Charles Herbert Marshall, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, attached to 24th Punjab Infantry, aged 26.

SCEALES—May 22, at Bankura, J Jaffray O'Brien Sceales' aged 54.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1897.

THE Government of Natal has pledged itself to introduce three Bills into the Legislative Assembly to render the settlement of natives of India in that colony impossible. The first is devoted to quarantine. It provides that when any place is proclaimed by the Governor under the existing law an infected place, no person shall be landed from any ship coming from such place. This order is to extend to passengers who have come from a proclaimed place, notwithstanding that they may have embarked somewhere else. The master of the ship shall be bound to take the passengers from the colony at the expense of the owners. The penalty for violation of these provisions is £100 for each passenger, and detention of the ship till the fines are paid. The second Bill requires that a license shall be taken out by all wholesale and retail dealers, and that no license shall be issued to anyone who cannot "keep books of account in the English language, in the manner usual and proper in the business to be carried on." Premises also must be licensed, and provision made for the sufficient and suitable accommodation of salesmen, clerks, and servants apart from the stores and rooms in which goods and wares may be kept. Anyone trading without a licence is liable to a fine of £20 for each offence. The third Bill, "To restrict immigration," is the most drastic. Immigration into Natal by land or sea by any person of the classes defined as "prohibited immigrants" is prohibited. The different sub-sections prescribe the immigration of any person who, when asked to do so by an appointed officer, shall fail to himself write out and sign in characters of any language of Europe an application to the Colonial Secretary for permission to land, or of anyone not possessed of money of his own to the amount of £25, or of anyone assisted in any way by any person in respect to his passage to Natal. The exclusion of idiots and the insane, or persons suffering from contagious disease, or of notorious bad characters, need not detain us. The object of the Bill is to exclude natives of India who are not indentured coolies. Any prohibited immigrant finding his way into Natal will undergo six months' imprisonment, and be expelled the colony. The clause addressed to masters and owners of vessels from which prohibited immigrants may be landed, provides a penalty of not less than £100 sterling, to be increased up to £5,000 by sums of £100 each for every five immigrants after the first five. The ship can be seized in satisfaction of the penalty, refused clearance until the penalty is paid and provision made for the return of the prohibited immigrants. By a superfluity of precautions a prohibited immigrant is prohibited from carrying on any trade or calling, or from acquiring land, by leasehold, freehold, or otherwise. He may be bundled on board ship by a police officer and returned to the place whence he came without ceremony. The non-payment of fines involves imprisonment with or without hard labour at the discretion of the nearest magistrate.

This monstrous legislation, the Bills for which were laid on the table on the 18th March, was promised by the Government to the incendiary demonstration Committee as a more effective means of preventing the immigration of Indians than the forcible resistance to the landing of passengers from the Courland and the Naderi. Many of the leaders in that movement were commissioned officers of Volunteers. Dr. Mackenzie, a member of the Sanitary Committee, made speeches of extraordinary violence. He told the assembled citizens to be prepared to cock their rifles at the British Government, and referred Mr. Ghandi in language which implied that the sooner he was drowned in the sea or tarred and feathered the better. The danger was so great that the skippers refused to bring their steamers into the harbour after getting pratique as the Government had taken no measures to protect the passengers. The Committee assemble by sound of bugle 5,000 men—one thousand from the railway workshops and 150 from three Durban Clubs—all shops being shut when the signal was given. Six hundred Kaffirs were marshalled under European leaders and armed with clubs to take part in the attack on the "Asiatics" should they attempt to land. Negotiations were opened by a deputation the Committee to get the "new" passengers taken back to Bombay on payment of their actual fares. Captain Milne firmly declined to be a party to any compromise unless the owners and the passengers were compensated for loss by the long detention and the burning of their effects. Telegrams passed between London, Calcutta, and Natal, and it began to be understood that mob law might have its dangers. It was noticed that after a fortnight's incessant agitation and bluster the Committee looked fagged and discouraged. Mr. Escombe, the Attorney-General—who had told the Committee that the Government were in perfect agreement with them and that the military and police would not be used if they prevented the landing of Indians,—went in a steam tug alongside the Courland and the Naderi, and told the captains to inform the Indian passengers that they would be as safe in Natal as in their own villages. On this assurance the steamers entered the harbour. The quays and docks were lined with men marshalled in serried ranks under leaders and sub-leaders. They raised fierce shouts as the vessels turned the point, and when they dropped anchor in mid-stream, that was not what was expected. How could anything be done if the steamers remained in mid-stream and the Indians awaited an opportunity to land when no one was present to prevent them? The Attorney-General went on shore and asked to see the Committee. It was decided that Mr. Escombe should state the intentions of Government in Alexandra Square, and the assembled thousands made their way in detachments to that somewhat distant meeting place. Members of the Committee congratulated all present that they had for the first time made the Government come to them, and urged that they should take the opportunity to tell the Government that in future free Indians should not be permitted to live in Natal. The suspicious democracy cried out that they were being humbugged; that while they were in the Square the Indians would land.

Mr. Escombe addressed the excited and angry audience with a skill worthy of an up-to-date Mark Anthony. He told the electors before him that the Ministry was their own creation, and that the elections were approaching at which they might put better men in their place if they failed in their duty. He asked them to remember that the Government and themselves *had the same object in view*, but that the question not only affected Natal but all South Africa, as well as London and India, and that it would be better not to let it be said that they were dealing with a complicated question in haste and without due reflection. All this was excellent, but rather inconsequent when coming from an Attorney-General who had told the conspirators that if they used force the Government would not interfere. He now changed his note, and asked him to reflect that if they could not control themselves, would not the Kaffirs say "How can they control us!" Frequently during the proceedings the excited Kaffirs, clubs in hand, rushed along the side-pavements—in which a blackman may set foot on pain of imprisonment and stripes,—and shouting their war songs considerably disturbed the order, such as it was, of the proceedings. Mr. Escombe's appeals to the moderation of the Colonists were met by cries, "Bring Ghandi ashore! Get the tar and feathers ready!" He told them that a serious consideration had weight with the Ministry. "Natal belongs to an Empire presided over by probably the greatest and grandest of women, who has impressed her influence on the page of history. This is the 60th year of her Majesty's reign, and in the autumn of her life it should never be said that anything which took place in Natal caused the least sorrow or sadness in the heart of that great sovereign." It is sad to say that Natal loyalty answered, by some applause indeed, but also by impatient cries of "Nonsense," "Bosh." With loyalty to the throne, the Attorney-General besought them to reflect, all would come right in the end if they worked in the right way. He asked them to trust the Government as Government had trusted them, and join him in saying "God save the Queen." Back came the refrain: "Where's Gandhi?" Mr. Ghandi, who had been charged with hiding on board through fear, landed in Durban the same evening when the crowds were dispersed. They soon reassembled; five hundred patriots rushed up, "fisted and kicked" him, struck him with a whip across the face, flung mud and stinking fish at his hatless head. The police coming up at the double carried him for safety to the police station, which was besieged for hours. The Mayor, hearing of the riot, telegraphed to the Committee to interfere. They replied that the Government having taken matters out of their hands they could do nothing. Ghandi was smuggled away during the night disguised as a policeman. The members referred to the incident as due to the "active part taken by one individual in the agitation which made him fearfully obnoxious." The unpleasant flavour of that reference is happily removed by an expression of regret and sympathy which a Cabinet Minister took care to interpolate in a despatch to the Government of India. What action will that Government take in view of this organised and long-sustained outrage on law and civilised usage to the detriment of her Majesty's Indian subjects? Will they veto the three Bills?

DR. RUTHERFOORD HARRIS has scored in his encounter with Mr. Labouchere. The charge that he was member of a syndicate to "bear" the shares of the Chartered Company, of which he was the Cape Secretary, has been withdrawn. Mr. Labouchere has apologised for having preferred it. There is, however, a sting in the tail of the apology. It is made because the stockbrokers who gave the information declined to give evidence. A withdrawal couched in those terms is a mere formality and really leaves the accusation where it was. The editor of *Truth* will probably take a leaf out of Dr. Harris's book, and content himself during the rest of the inquiry with making a "guarded allusion" to matters resting on the allegations of stockbrokers. The most honest of brokers would have a bad time in the Kaffir Circus were he to unfold to the Committee the secrets of the troupe. Dr. Harris is not yet, however, out of the wood. The copies of the cypher telegrams which he sent from London to Mr. Rhodes and destroyed the day after the raid, lest they should be handed over to President Kruger, are in possession of the Committee. The Duke of Abercorn, one of the Directors of the Chartered Company, told the Committee that he found it impossible to define the exact relations between Dr. Harris and the Company. The difficulty no doubt arose from the dual capacity in which the ubiquitous Doctor acted. He was Mr. Rhodes's Private Secretary in London, and Secretary to the Company at the Cape, where he was also Mr. Rhodes's confidential henchman, and the keeper of all his secrets.

THE advance of civilization and industrial progress is inimical to tenant rights which wild animals have claimed for centuries past in the Indian jungle. A war of extermination is carried on by the State, which gives rewards for the destruction of wild animals as well as of snakes. A resolution of the Punjab Government states that year by year wild beasts are getting scarce in the Province, and that this is the reason why fewer licenses for protective purposes are applied for and obtained. There are still sufficient wild animals however to do a great deal of mischief. During 1896 over a thousand cattle were killed by them and 54 human lives were lost. Of the latter total however fifty per cent. has to be credited to the bites of mad dogs, which are not strictly speaking wild animals, but the plan by which they are included is a convenient one for keeping a record of the injury done by such creatures. The combined total of deaths of human beings and cattle from attacks by wild beasts, does not equal the destruction meted out to the latter. No less than 1,718 wild beasts were destroyed, including 200 bears, 200 leopards and 1,250 wolves. Bears caused no loss of life either amongst men or cattle, but it has to be remembered that in the official statement sheep and goats are not included in the statistics. Why they should be left out is one of those anomalies for which an explanation is never forthcoming. Deaths from snake-bite during the year in the Punjab numbered nearly a thousand, and a considerable sum was paid as reward for the destruction of these venomous creatures.

THE strain placed upon the Irrigation Department by the drought of the past two seasons is bringing into prominence the enormous advance effected of late years in canal administration in India. The Government review just issued for the season 1895-96 in the Punjab shows for instance that the old Jumna Canal alone irrigated four and a-half lakhs of acres last year as compared with less than three lakhs of acres under approximately similar conditions of supply in the famine year of 1877-78. This is almost entirely due to improved arrangements for the control and distribution of the water, since the area watered was limited in both years by the supply available in the river. It appears further that in other Punjab canal systems, the extensions made of late years, great as they have been, have not even on the occasion of the recent period of intense demand seriously affected the area which the older channels were able to supply. The result shows itself, not only in three and a-half million acres of crops saved in the Punjab alone last year, this being the largest area ever irrigated in this province, but also in greatly improved financial returns. The net revenue of the year was no less than thirty-seven lakhs of rupees, Government securing the very respectable interest of over five and a-half per cent. on its total capital outlay in the matter. An interesting feature of the year is the great restriction which has taken place in the area under rice for which the water rates have of late been heavily increased with the express object of inducing the cultivation of cotton and maize instead, as the rapid rise of the spring level in the canal tracts where rice has hitherto been grown has been viewed with much misapprehension on sanitary grounds.

HER MAJESTY'S Turret ship Magdala, and the hulk Tenasserim, entered the Prince's Dock, and the Turret ship Abyssinia entered the Government Dock Wet Basin, on Tuesday evening. They will remain there during the monsoon.

THE assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been given to Bombay Act No. II of 1897. An Act to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1897.

THE audience which Baron Saurma von Jeltsch had of the Sultan on April 30, the German Ambassador was the bearer of a message from the Emperor William to the Sultan expressing his Majesty's appreciation of the manner in which Edhem Pasha had conducted the military operations against the Greeks. In consequence of orders from General von Hahnke, chief of the Emperor William's Military Cabinet, Grumbkoff Pasha, attached to the Turkish army at Elassona, has received instructions to return here. Grumbkoff Pasha was sent to Elassona solely to inspect and report on the artillery and munitions of the army. The active part which he has taken in the campaign, particularly in the occupation of the Larissa, has excited much comment, since Grumbkoff Pasha and a number of other German officers in the Ottoman service are still on the Active List of the German Army, and have only been lent to Turkey.

ACCORDING to telegrams published by the "Gaulois" the Sultan, being now conscious of his strength in consequence of the successes of his army in Thessaly, has resolved to claim his sovereignty over Egypt, or to obtain more effective recognition of it. Russia, Germany, and France, adds the journal, would approve this rebuff to British Policy.

SPEAKING at a City dinner the Lord Mayor of London referred to the Jubilee. He said that if the Mansion House were as large as Salisbury Plain, with 3000 acres added, he could accommodate about one-tenth of those who properly asked for seats to view the Royal procession. But there were applicants whose claims were not well established, and among them was the young man whose letter he had received that morning. The young man wrote in this strain: "I desire to win the affections of a young lady of good birth and admirable education, and if I could find two seats for her and her sister, I think I could bring my desires to a successful issue. I am not in a position to pay for the seats, so perhaps you will give me three. If you desire an interview, I could convince you that I am an ambitious young man with a laudable object in view." (Laughter.) The Lord Mayor added that he was sorry he could not send the three seats, though, perhaps, if the young man was entirely without means, his failure to comply with the request would tend to the ultimate benefit of the young lady.

THE feature of the Budget which will most strike the popular imagination, says the "Daily Graphic," is the courageous reform of postal rates and regulations. At a stroke all, or very nearly all, the elaborate rules which distinguish between "letters" and "books" and "samples" are swept away. For the future there will be—with two minor exceptions—only one class of mail matter, and that is to be conveyed at the liberal rate of a penny for a quarter of a pound. Practically this means that there will be no more weighing of letters. Hitherto the Post Office has deliberately neglected the poorer rural districts of the Kingdom because it was less profitable to satisfy their wants than those of the large towns. This neglect is to continue no longer. In a short time there is to be no house in the kingdom that the postman does not visit, while at the same time the facilities for telegraphing to and from rural districts are to be immensely increased. It is astounding that when politicians have been for so many years groaning over the depletion of the country districts such a common-sense reform should have been so long in coming.

THE wonders of the world were once supposed to be divisible by seven; in these days they are at least seventytimes seven, and something over. Take, for instance, the microscope. The other night the good members of the Quekett Microscopical Club met to enjoy one of their brilliant ladies' nights at the Queen's Hall, and the members (both sexes of course) simply revelled in the marvels magnified by the 104 instruments ranged along the rows of tables. Nothing, however, was more extraordinary than two exhibits by Mr. J. J. Vesey, the Treasurer. The first was a bouquet formed of the scales of a butterfly—the, to the naked eye, almost imperceptible specks of dust you brush off the insect's wing. But more astounding still was the whole of the second chapter of St. John's Gospel, written on the two-thousandth part of a square inch, and plainly read at that, under the microscope. If the whole Bible could be done in the same way (and there are 3,300,000 letters in the Old and New Testament), a square inch would suffice. These statements must, of course, be mere fable to the uninitiated person; but the microscopist knows it to be true. The Quekett Club, we may add, superseded the older dryasdust organization in 1866, and now numbers some 400 members, all ardent in the cause. Mr. Waller is President, Dr. G. Karop, Secretary, and Mr. Vesey, aforementioned, Treasurer.

WHO has designs on Suda Bay? The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "A statement is freely made in this city which is worth examination. It is confidently asserted that the King of Greece recently affirmed that he could have had Crete a year ago if he would have consented to give up Suda Bay to a Great Power. Which was the Great Power who desired to have this magnificent Bay? No one professes to know, but the choice lies between England and Russia. To the argument that the former does not want any other harbour in the Mediterranean, and that a private arrangement with Greece would not be entertained, a reply is given by reference to the case of Cyprus and the Salisbury-Schouvaloff memorandum, and the fact that Hobart Pasha was of opinion that Suda Bay was of twice the value of Cyprus. As to Russia being the Power indicated, it is pointed out that her Black Sea fleet cannot be maintained in the Mediterranean when it gets there until she obtains a coaling station and a harbour."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Powers have finally presented a Collective Note to the Porte with the counter proposals as telegraphed on Saturday last, Germany having waived the suggestion that the Note should not be presented until Greece had consented to the counter proposals.

THE COLLECTIVE NOTE TO THE PORTE.

The German consent to the Collective Note to the Porte was obtained specially at the instance of Russia.

Germany desired before the question of indemnity was settled to place the Greek finances on a solid basis, and at the same time satisfactory to the German bondholders.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

It is stated that the Powers, including Turkey, have agreed to the appointment of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg as Governor of Crete.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The women's memorial, which has been signed by Princess Christian, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Teck, besides many Peeresses, Lady George Hamilton, and Miss Florence Nightingale, has been presented to the Government. The memorialists anxiously hope that effectual measures may be taken to check the spread of contagious diseases among soldiers, especially in India.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE

At yesterday's sitting of the South Africa Committee a letter was read from Mr Labouchere withdrawing and apologising for the charges he brought against Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, since his informants had declined to give evidence.

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

PROTECTING SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

In view of the recent plague scare at Hurdwar renewed precautions are now being taken in Northern India. Amongst other precautions a new plague inspection station with isolation sheds has just been located at the third milestone on the Simla cart road for the additional protection of the station.

THROUGH THIBET.

The Commander-in-Chief presides on Monday at Captain Welby's lecture on his journey from Leh to Pekin.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The monsoon still shows little signs of advancing. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles reports trade winds lighter than usual at this season, while the steamer Safari which arrived in Goa, records light wind and fine weather from latitude three degrees north upwards.

WITHDRAWAL OF COSSACKS TO RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

With the exception of ten cossacks with the Russian doctor at Karez, and ten others with the doctor at Birjand all Russian cossacks recently employed on plague duty on Perso-Afghan frontier have been withdrawn to Russian territory. Their place has been taken by 150 men of the Persian Regiment from Teheran. This should remove what seemed likely at one time to become a serious source of friction.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Indian Jubilee forces.

DEATH OF MRS. LE-QUESNE.

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 26.

The Society here was greatly shocked to hear of the death, from cholera, last night, of Mrs. Le-Quesne, wife of the Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation.

The deceased lady was living at the Fountain Hotel, and was quite well last evening. She was a great favourite in society, and was widely and deservedly esteemed. The deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. Le-Quesne in his sad bereavement.

LADIES' ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 23.

The Stree Samaj assembled to-day, to consider Mrs. Kalibhai's proposal of an address from Native ladies to her Majesty. The Naggarsethani presided. The address was adopted. Mrs. Pranlal made a speech.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, MAY 25.

The Australian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

The French mail steamer Oceanien, from Aden arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th May, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	12	15 p.m.	15	17
Teheran	26	2	10 p.m.	0	17
Suez	26	3	0 p.m.	0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th May, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	49	—	1
„ Karachi	—	17	—	4
„ Madras	..	21	—	1

THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 24.

WITH one of the largest garrisons in India, Secunderabad can afford to outvie its sister stations in military splendour on the Queen's birthday. She has done so to the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and the parade this morning was no exception to the rule. Thousands came out to see it as early as half-past six in the morning, the beautiful weather, more than curiosity to see the review, having doubtless prompted the crowd to "shake off dull sloth" and be out. The Division, under the temporary command of Lieut.-Colonel Chaytor, Northamptonshire Regiment, arrived on the ground at 6-15 a.m., and was quickly drawn up in line facing south, the whole length of which was fringed with spectators ten deep. The cavalry stood in brigade mass, with officers to the front, artillery in line of half interval, and infantry in line, thirty paces between brigades and twelve paces between regiments. When the line had been formed, the Commanding Officer with the officers of the district rode up and inspected the troops. Colonel Chaytor finished his inspection early, and then returned to the saluting base. As soon as he did this, the order was given to fire the Royal salute and feu-de-joie. "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, furnished with 21 rounds of ammunition, commenced operations at right angles to the right, and the 7th Company W.D., R.A., with ten rounds, were similarly employed on the left. In the interval, the Infantry rattled out the feu-de-joie, the effect of which was marred a bit by the ardour of some of the Cheshires to fire a couple of seconds before the order to fire was given. The Royal salute being fired, and the usual cheers raised, the 7th Company W.D., R.A., moved into position for marching-past in rear of the Field Batteries. The Queen's Own Sappers and Miners formed up as a separate body twelve paces from the right of the right Battalion to march-past in front of the 1st Infantry Brigade, while "S" Battery, R. H. A., moved at once to its place in line. The troops now began to march-past, the Cavalry going forward in column of Squadron, Artillery in line of close interval, and Infantry in column, the Cavalry Band being in rear of the centre of the Cavalry Brigade, and the Infantry massed in rear of the centre of the Infantry Division. The Cavalry Brigade consisted of "S" Battery, R. H. A., 19th (P. W. O.) Hussars and 3rd Madras Lancers under Lieutenant Colonel Wolseley Jenkins, 19th Hussars. They swept past in grand style and excited general admiration. The Artillery Brigade came next with Major Dewar, R. A., in command. It comprised the 33rd Field Battery, R. A., 42nd Field Battery, R. A., and 7th Company W. D., R. A., with No. 6 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, evry man of which wore a medal, in rear. All the Batteries went by in very creditable order, the Elephant Battery in particular being much admired. The 1st Infantry Brigade followed, consisting of the 1st Northampton Regiment, 3rd and 5th Madras Infantry, commanded by Colonel H. F. Farrant, 11th M. I., and they marched-past like a wall. The second Infantry Brigade under Major Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment, came last. It included the 1st Cheshire Regiment, 11th and 19th M. I., and these marched-past in capital order. Having marched-past, the troops without forming up again proceeded direct to quarters. At noon a Royal salute was fired at Trimulgherry in honour of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

PROSPECTS OF BENGAL COAL IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Englishman," in its issue of the 22nd May, publishes a report of the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association held in Calcutta on the 20th instant. It is altogether a very interesting report; especially so is the speech made by the retiring chairman, Mr. E. Cable, which is of importance not only to colliers and coal merchants in Bengal, but to us on this side of India as well. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Cable deserve the best consideration of all directly or indirectly interested in the Bengal coal trade. The alarm which Mr. Cable deemed it prudent to sound at the meeting, has been sounded before. Unless the various colliers wake up a bit and the Bengal railways and the Port Commissioners of Calcutta grant the colliers some concessions similar to those which the Singareni coal mines enjoy, the result will inevitably be that Singareni coal will drive the Bengal product out of the Bombay market completely.

The Singareni has a twofold recommendation in its favour, namely, that besides being a cheap coal it is also a good coal, certainly not superior to the best descriptions of Bengal, but far better than many a cargo that is imported in Bombay and attempted to be sold to purchasers as "first class" Bengal. As Mr. Cable expressed it, the concessions which have been granted to the Singareni mines enable them to sell their coal ex railway station in Bombay, at Rs. 11-8 nett, or about Rs. 12, including the usual brokerage and commission, and if the Bengal railways and the Port Commissioners of Calcutta will try and meet the colliers on their side in a more liberal spirit than they have done heretofore, there is no reason why Bengal coal should not be able to hold its own against Singareni or any other sort. As it is, the railway freight from the mines to Calcutta is so prohibitvely high, that many a colliery, it is said, prefers to have the coal disposed of in the North-Western districts of Bengal than to have it conveyed to Calcutta.

A friend of mine who owns a colliery told me the other day, that in view of the very high railway freight from the pit's mouth to Calcutta, coupled with the port charges and steamer freight from Calcutta to Bombay by coasting steamers, which was Rs. 6 per ton, he found it next to impossible to import any of his coal into Bombay, though the quality, he added, was, if not superior, at least as good as any of the coal bought by him for his consumption here. If the railways will only make a reasonable reduction in their rates and the Port Commissioners follow suit, we will be able to see whether Singareni coal gets the better of Bengal production or "vice versa." It is, indeed, gratifying to learn that the committee of the Indian Mining Association, which possesses among its members men like Messrs. Gray, Cable, Gemmell, and others, are devising means to maintain the export trade of Bengal coal, and that representatives of railways and steamers and the Port Commissioners will be asked to take part in an investigation which is to be shortly instituted. We can only avait the result of the investigation, and meanwhile sincerely trust that it will end to the satisfaction and mutual benefit of all concerned.—Yours, &c.,

May 26 C. L.

THE COMING MONSOON.

HEAVY RAIN AND THUNDERSTORM OFF MARMAGOA.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, under the command of Captain T. Kiene, from Zanzibar, via Mombassa, Lamu, and Goa, encountered southeasterly winds at the coast of Benadin to 4° N., after that calm until the 23rd instant, and then off Marmagoa she met a heavy thunderstorm with one and a-half inches of rain in three hours.

The sky was overcast yesterday in Bombay, and at about noon there were just a few drops of rain.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. BALDUINO.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer De. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, sailing to-day at 7 a.m.:—

FOR GENOA.

Mr C Boggiano
Mr and Mrs Prier De Saone and child
Mr Reeve
Mrs J A Gager and Baby
Rev T da Castel del Piano
Rev P Da Cortona
Mr B Rovolette
Mr G Zanni
Mr L Zeppetto
Mr and Mrs E J S Shrewsbury, and 2 Miss Shrewsbury
A Lady
Sisters E Tornalli and sister N Barcette
Mr and Mrs J D Renwick and child
Mrs H Kaufman and child

MONETARY PROGRESS IN THE VICTORIAN ERA.

BY

M. DE P. WEBB,

AUTHOR OF "THE GREAT POWER," "THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE."

ALTHOUGH a moment's reflection shows that money is as necessary to modern civilised existence as air or water to human life, it is unfortunately not customary to devote to currency that careful consideration which a subject of such vital importance obviously deserves. For the first thirty years or so of the present century, England's monetary expedients were the object of frequent and earnest debate; and for the last fifteen years currency questions have again come very much to the fore. The casual reader, however, is still in the habit of regarding such matters as subjects that do not affect him personally, and that are, consequently, only of interest to those who have made a special study of monetary science. It is to be hoped that this misapprehension will soon be a thing of the past; for, as every individual is now daily compelled to use money in some form or another, it follows that every individual must, consciously or unconsciously, continually suffer from the consequences of whatever defects may mar the modern systems of money. It is not here proposed to discuss the merits of Bimetallism or Monometallism, but rather to set forth briefly the more remarkable incidents that have taken place during the reign of the Queen-Empress.

From 1837 to the present day has been a record of unique monetary experiences—sixty years of a system practically untried in the history of man,—sixty years of a close allegiance to gold. The great nations of the West with their wonderful contrivances for annihilating time and space, their powerful naval and military armaments, and their countless inventions for economising labour and promoting happiness, have all been developed by the aid of monetary systems based upon both silver and gold; that is to say, the people have bought and sold by the aid of coins of whichever precious metal they found the more convenient and profitable. Silver has always been the better known and more widely used metal, and until quite recently gold was invariably rated by law to silver—so much gold-money being equivalent to so much silver-money for the purpose of paying debts.

Unfortunately during the last century, when international agreements, such as are common now, were outside the sphere of practical politics, no two States rated their gold alike. The result of this dissimilarity of ratio was to be seen in a continual shifting to and fro of the various gold and silver moneys of Europe. Thus if one ounce of gold was considered to be the legal equivalent of fifteen ounces of silver in England, whilst a similar quantity of gold was considered the legal equivalent of fourteen ounces of silver in France, the goldsmiths and bankers of England would melt down and send England's silver-money across the Channel, because for each ounce of gold they purchased in France (with fourteen ounces of English silver), they could obtain fifteen ounces of silver in England; and in this way they would make about an ounce of silver profit on each fourteen ounces of silver they exported. The result would be that England's silver coins and France's gold-money would gradually disappear from circulation, to the great inconvenience of the peoples of the two kingdoms.

Although some of England's ablest financiers had devoted their attention to this matter, in face of the fact that it was impossible for the various Governments to come to any understanding for the establishment of one legal rating of gold to silver throughout Europe, the only remedy that could be devised was an alteration of England's legal rating of the gold coins in order to make it approximate that legally recognised in France. But as soon as this was done the existence of a different legal rating of gold to silver in Holland or some other part of Europe would cause an export of England's coins in another direction; and again the merchants and people of England would be seriously inconvenienced.

It was not until the early years of the present century that a way out of the difficulty was discovered. A Letter addressed to George III. by the first Earl of Liverpool suggested the remedy—an abandonment of one of the precious metals as money: and Sir Robert Peel, acting in accordance with the recommendation of the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed in 1798 to take into consideration the state of the coins of the Kingdom, introduced the celebrated Act of 1816 (56 Geo. III. C. 68), whereby gold was made the sole standard money of the Realm, and silver was degraded to the position of a token to represent such fractions of the new coin, the sovereign, as it would be inconvenient to manufacture of gold. The weight of the metal in the new silver pieces was so reduced that the coins were worth more as fractions of the sovereign than as silver; and consequently the goldsmiths and others no longer found it profitable to melt them down for exportation. Nor was there any object in melting down or exporting gold pieces, seeing that the silver obtainable for such gold could no longer be converted into money in England, the Mint being closed to the free coinage of the now discarded white metal.

The Act of 1816 was repealed, but in substance re-enacted by the Coinage Act of 1870 (33 Vict. C. 10). This latter, together with the amending Acts of 1889 and 1891, form the basis of England's monetary system at the present day. The sovereign, containing 123·27 grains of standard gold (eleven-twelfths fine gold, one-twelfth alloy), and the other gold pieces are legal tender for payments of any amount, providing the coins do not fall below the "Least Current Rate" given in Schedule I. of the Act of 1870; whilst the Mint is open to the reception of whatever supply of gold the public may bring for conversion into money. The silver and bronze tokens are only legal tender for forty shillings and one shilling, respectively, and their issue is a matter over which the Treasury and the Mint authorities exercise supreme control. When it appears that the country is in need of small change, the Master of the Mint is empowered to purchase whatever bullion may be necessary to replenish the supplies of silver and bronze coins. Inasmuch as the gold price of silver has in recent years been exceptionally low, the manufacture of silver tokens now leaves a very handsome profit to Her Majesty's Mint.

Such is the monetary system by aid of which the people of the United Kingdom have advanced their interests during the last eighty years. It was the only system of its kind known upon the accession of Queen Victoria; and although it has been severely criticised from the period of its institution until the present day, the English Government have not yet deemed it advisable to make any change. Practically all the peoples of the Western world, excepting those of Great Britain, were using both silver and gold indifferently as money in 1837, and they were experiencing still the inconveniences arising from the loss now of their silver coins, now of their gold pieces, consequent upon the different legal ratings of gold to silver simultaneously current in different parts of Europe. The success of England's new monetary system in overcoming these difficulties, and the commercial progress of the United Kingdom after the adoption of the system, were so marked that foreign statesmen were not unnaturally attracted by the one-metal idea, and nation after nation proceeded to follow England's example. Portugal demonetised silver in 1854; Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the United States of America in 1872-5; France, Italy, Swizerland, and Greece, alarmed at this universal outlawry of the less precious metal, and at the great fall in its gold price, which was then taking place, finally closed their mints to silver in 1878. Since this memorable period, Egypt, Austria, Hungary, Chili, British Honduras, and now Japan, have also declared in favour of a one-metal gold currency system.

In India a very remarkable experiment in currency regulation has been made. At the time of the Queen's accession, the "Company Rupee," established by Act XVII. of 1835, was the standard coin. The weight and fineness of the piece have remained unaltered to this day; but in 1862 (by Act XIII. of that year) the Queen's effigy was introduced in lieu of the Company's arms, and the name of the coin was declared to be the "Government Rupee." Previous to 1835 gold as well as silver was legal tender, but under the law of 1835 silver was adopted as the exclusive standard. In spite of this law, however, from 1841 to 1852 the Indian Government found it expedient to authorise their Revenue Collectors to receive gold "mohurs" (equivalent to fifteen rupees) wherever tendered; but in December of the latter year, owing to the large quantity of gold coins tendered by the public, and to the apprehension on the part of Government that gold was depreciating (the great discoveries in California and Australia were exercising men's minds at this time), a notification was issued that the gold mohurs would no longer be received by the Government officers. Rupees and half-rupees consequently became the sole legal tender money for unlimited amounts. And so they remain to this day.

In the 'fifties and 'sixties the value of the rupee in English money was about the tenth part of a sovereign (the rupee contains 180 grains of standard silver: the two-shilling piece, 174·54 grains); but in the 'seventies an extraordinary divergence in the relative values of the precious metals commenced, the end of which we have not yet seen. The price of the sovereign gradually advanced, until in 1895 it stood at over eighteen rupees. To the Government of India, who are called upon to make large payments in sovereigns to the Home Authorities, this rise in the value of gold caused most serious inconvenience. Repeated enquiries into the matter, and suggestions to the English Government, were made by the Indian Executive, but without any practical result; till at length, in June 1893, when the action of the United States in repealing the Sherman Act, threatened to further increase the divergence in the relative values of gold and silver, the Viceroy, after mature deliberation, and with the sanction of the Supreme Government, decided to close the Indian Mints to silver, hoping by creating an artificial scarcity of rupees to increase the value of the money of India relatively to the gold price of silver. This was a preliminary step in the direction of the after-adoption of a Gold standard.

For so remarkable a course only one precedent existed. Austria-Hungary closed their mints to the free coinage of silver in 1879, and adopted a Gold Standard in 1891. For the twelve years during which the mints were entirely closed to the public the silver florin was of more value as a coin than the metal of which the coin was made. And it was thought by closing the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, that the value of the rupee would similarly be greater as a rupee, than as metal, should the gold price of silver further decrease. Events have proved that this expectation was not without foundation.

Although the last sixty years have not witnessed any noteworthy change in the monetary system of the United Kingdom, the action of the great nations of Europe and America in the demonetisation of silver and in the adoption of a one-metal gold currency after the pattern of that instituted in England, marks the latter half of the nineteenth century as an epoch in the history of mankind, the importance of which it is impossible to over-rate. Up to this period the money of the world—that wonderful device by aid of which the road to civilisation has been so effectively opened—consisted of a mixed mass of silver and gold. Now, one portion of the world (the larger portion numerically) is advancing by the aid of silver only; and the other portion (the richer and more powerful half) by the aid of gold. As the happiness and prosperity of every member of civilised society is more or less affected by this unique division of the world's money, it is a matter of some interest to recall certain historical facts, the importanee of which is not generally understood.

As far back as 1822, when a Select Committee sat to enquire into the cause of Agricultural distress in the United Kingdom, there were those who maintained that the fall in the price of agricultural produce was not so much owing to any cause affecting *produce*, as to a cause affecting that in which produce was measured, i.e., *money*. Money in England, it was argued, owing to the abandonment of silver, was relatively scarce; and consequently the value of money was artificially enhanced, or in other words, the prices of commodities were artificially lowered, hence the depression, which, it was pointed out, not only affected agriculture, but all branches of trade.

Identically the same argument has been employed in recent years in connection with the divergence in the relative values of the precious metals. Towards the latter end of the 'seventies, the gold price of silver commenced to fall, and the greatest apprehension was felt in the United Kingdom, partly on account of India's silver currency and gold debt, and partly on account of England's vast trade with silver-using countries. A Commission, under the presidency of Mr. Goschen, was appointed in 1876 to look into the matter. An International Conference met at Paris in 1881 with the same object. In 1886 another Commission "to inquire into the present changes in the relative values of the precious metals" was appointed; and in 1893 another International Conference met at Brussels. Although the practical outcome on monetary legislation of these Commissions and Conferences was *nil*, the evidence taken, and the information since collected, show conclusively that silver has not fallen at all, but that the divergence is in reality an increase in the value of gold; that is to say, whilst advancing knowledge, newly developed sources of supply, improved methods of transit, etc., have immensely reduced the cost of production of commodities generally, modern science and legislation have not proportionately reduced the cost of production, and multiplied the supply, of that for which all commodities are exchanged, i. e., *money*: hence the relatively increased value of England's gold currency. Recent investigations have shown, further, that the divergence in the relative values of the precious metals has undoubtedly been caused by the legislation of the last 25 years, whereby silver has been discarded and gold demanded. Silver, in silver-using countries, is as good a purchasing power as it always has been; whereas gold will not only command very much more silver than it formerly did, but it will also purchase far more commodities of every kind. And when we reflect that the precious metals now derive the greater part of their value from those laws which confirm and promote their use as money, we can readily understand how the additional demand for gold, consequent upon the principal nations of the world imitating Great Britain's currency system, has increased the value of the more precious metal.

And now we come to the most important part of the subject,—the effects of this rise in the value of the gold money of the West. An increase in the value of money reveals itself in a general fall in the level of prices. Now it is common knowledge that prices in the United Kingdom have been steadily declining for the last twenty years; but it is not generally understood how this fall in prices affects the welfare of the people at large. It is necessary therefore to briefly explain the position.

In connection with every kind of industry there are certain charges, such as rent, wages, taxes, interest, etc, which are the subjects of long established custom, or which have been determined by law or by contract. On account of the fixity of these charges, any fall in the general level of prices must involve a diminution of profits, if not an actual loss of money. Thus if the price of agricultural produce declines fifty per cent. inasmuch as the taxes, wages, and rent paid by the farmer remain unaltered for the time being, the products of his industry will probably not repay to him the money expended upon their production. Moreover, as the agriculturalist derives his subsistence from the sale of raw materials, he will be the first to suffer from an increase in the value of money. The next to feel the strain will be the manufacturer. He is in the same position as the agriculturalist with regard to rent, taxes, wages, interest on borrowed capital, etc, but the fact that he will be able to obtain his raw materials at a lower rate (when the value of money increases), will, in a small degree, compensate him for the fall in the price of his manufactured products. The last to be affected will be the wage-earning and money-lending classes. The check to industrial enterprise which a fall in the general level of prices necessarily involves, will at length reduce the scope of their operations. Competition will become keener, the rates of interest will fall, and at length wages also must decline. Thus we see that an increase in the value of money, or, what is the same thing, a fall in the level of prices generally, everywhere *reduces profits, checks enterprise, and tends to the successive ruin of agriculturalist, manufacturer, labourer, and capitalist.*

A consideration of these facts opens our eyes to the conclusion, that although there have been practically no changes in England's monetary system during the reign of the Queen-Empress, the currency legislation of certain other great nations has been the means of causing a serious change in the relation England's gold money bears to the mass of commodities in England, and to the silver currency of her great Eastern Dependency. And to this change we must give our closest attention. In the gradual increase in the value of England's gold money, a subtle influence is at work, the tendency of which is to benumb the agricultural and manufacturing industries of Great Britain, and to dishearten the most enterprising of her toiling subjects. The continually diminishing rate of profits which England's present gold monetary system involves, is a matter that a nation of the countless wealth of the British can endure for many decades without a murmur; but if England's commercial supremacy is to be as brilliant in the future as it has been in the past, immediate steps must be taken to check the operation of that subtle influence to which reference has been made above—an influence, be it noted, that Sir Archibald Alison and others have held responsible for an event of no less importance than the downfall of the Roman Empire.

1870—1897: A PARALLEL.

"HISTORY," wrote Bolingbroke, "is philosophy teaching by example." Do any people ever profit by its teachings? If we dismiss all sentiment from our minds and examine the incidents of the Græco-Turkish war with strict impartiality we shall find that they strikingly resemble the earlier events of the great struggle between France and Germany seven-and-twenty years ago. The Greeks have perpetrated precisely the same military blunders as the French, and the Turks have advanced with much the same mathematical precision as the Germans. And if we enlarge the issue it will be found that even in attendant incidents the present war recalls that of 1870. Paris at the outset cried "To Berlin!" Athens shouted "To Crete!" and "To Macedonia!" Paris was led by its cafes; Athens has been led by its coffee-houses, which, as the Hon. Auberon Herbert has impartially pointed out in the *Daily News* have been factors of no little importance in bringing about the present situation. Mr. Herbert is further responsible for the theory that in the present war the King of Greece has all along been fighting for his dynasty; and though, so far as our information now goes, one may be inclined to demur to such a view, yet, if it be correct, it is but a repetition of what France witnessed with Napoleon III.

However, it is when we come to the purely military operations that the present contest most strikingly recalls its famous forerunner. The disposition of the Greek army at the outset of hostilities was in almost every respect similar to that of the French forces in 1870. It was scattered along a very considerable stretch of frontier instead of being concentrated, and evidence is not wanting to show that its original purpose must have been invasion rather than defence. Had the contrary been the case, the bulk of it would have been massed on the one weak point—the only point, in fact, by which a Turkish army of any size could cross the frontier ranges.

However, just as the Germans did with the French in 1870, so have the Turks now done with the Greeks. The Melouna Pass is equivalent to the Trouee des Vosges; and the first hill fighting north of Thessaly may be taken to represent the engagements of Wissembourg and Specheren. The flight of the villagers of the mountain hamlets, so graphically described by the war correspondents the other day, reads like a page torn out of the second chapter of Zola's "Downfall"; in almost every respect the details are the same. And then in the battle which the Greeks call Mati and the Turks Deliler we have a striking counterpart of the famous engagements known to the Germans as Worth and to the French as Frœschwiller or Reichsoffen. The details signify nothing, the result of Worth and that of Marti are the same. After Worth the French army fled in confusion, never halting until it had reached Chalons; and now, after Mati, the Greek forces retreat in all haste to Pharsala. Larissa is left, undefended, to the Turk; the French abandoned Nancy to the Prussian Uhlan.

Even in the Greek army of Epirus one finds a counterpart to the army of Marshal Bazaine. It is not shut up in any Metz as yet, but it can be of little use to Greece at a time when its services might have proved invaluable, and it is in danger of being altogether cut off. Who shall say after this that history does not repeat itself? And who shall deny the superiority of German organisation and strategy over the military organisation and strategy of France? For France and Germany are in presence in this Græco-Turkish war. The Turks have been organised by German officers, and carry several with them, whilst the Greek army is largely of French creation. Not only were the bases of its organisation laid down by a French military mission, but many of its principal officers have passed through the training-school of St. Cyr. And we now see the result—plenty of bravery and little or no method. In modern warfare, however, bravery is of far less consequence than are organisation and strategy.

Turn which side one will the lamentable parallel asserts itself. Athens now clamours that the Crown Prince and his staff are a set of incapables. M. Ralli imposes Colonel Smolenitz on the Government. Paris in like way denounced the incapacity of Napoleon III, and Marshal Leboeuf, and M. Jules Favre insisted that Bazaine should be entrusted with the supreme direction of affairs. Of course I do not mean to insinuate that Colonel Smolenitz will ever prove a Bazaine. Heaven forbid! But he rises by Opposition favour, even as Bazaine did.

It would be easy to multiply these comparisons, to carry them into an infinity of minute points; but the above instances will, I think, suffice to show the reader that the terrible lessons of the most memorable of modern wars have from first to last been absolutely disregarded by those responsible for the Greek forces. German method and strategy, once more put to the test, have by virtue of their supreme excellence, emerged from that test triumphant. One can therefore well understand that "young Ajax" should be jubilant. Other nations, and particularly France, should try to profit by the lesson.

As for the Greeks, one may say to them as an Opposition deputy said to the French: *Il n'y a plus une seule faute a commettre.* They have more than sufficiently proved their courage; let them now, in this hour of respite, try to show that they also possess some brains. Perhaps, too, the Powers, who for allowing France to be crushed after Sedan, have for a quarter of a century paid the penalty of stupendous armaments and feverish unrest, will now condescend to remember the past, and, by parting the belligerents, ensure not only general peace, but security for themselves.

ERNEST A. VIZETELLY.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. J. F. HUME, Connaught Rangers, has passed the tactical examination for promotion.

CAPTAIN H. E. C. B. NEPEAN, 5th Madras Infantry, has been selected for appointment as Consular Agent, Pondicherry.

MAJOR H. RINGWOOD, Adjutant, East Indian Railway Volunteers, is posted to the Presidency District on appointment as Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT O. G. GUNNING, 35th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment as 3rd officer in the Indian Contingent serving under the British Central Africa Protectorate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS E. G. PALEY, 18th Hussars, and L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, have been granted extensions of command up to 8th July and 28th March 1898, respectively.

NEWS has been received of the death at Sialkot on the 21st instant, of enteric fever, of 2nd Lieutenant R. W. Gordon-Hall, Unattached List, attached to the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

MAJOR J. SHERSTON, D. S. O., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, is transferred from Poona to Ranikhet, but will continue to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General Army Head Quarters; Captain E. T. Taylor, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, is transferred from Poona to Ranikhet; and Captain W. R. H. Beresford from Ranikhet to Poona.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant L. Slater, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron officer. 1st Sikhs.—Lieutenant G. D. L. Chatterton to be Quarter Master, vice Captain Magrath vacated. 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant S. A. M. Orr to be Adjutant, vice Dunlop vacated. 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.—Major Johnstone from the 4th Lancers H. C. is appointed Officiating Commandant. 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain Mason is appointed Station Staff Officer 1st Class Bolarum. Lieutenant E. A. Stotherd to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command. Lieutenant R. J. Bentinck to be Offiating Squadron Commander and Adjutant. Captain Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Captain Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, have been appointed attaches in the Intelligence Branch, at Army Head Quarters.

IT is said that in the view of the War Office the despatch of three batteries of field artillery to the Cape will make complete for the present our forces in South Africa. That force at this moment consists of two cavalry regiments, five battalions of the line, four companies of mounted infantry, a mountain battery of artillery, two garrison companies and a company of engineers.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie*	1	0	16
	Chakla	1	0	
	Oomarkhari	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	1	15
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	4	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	3	0	8
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	11
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	0	1	4
	Chhatri Sarang	0	2	
	Reay Road†	2	0	
	Madanpura	0	1	
	Total	13	5	67
	Total to date	12,400	10,567	

*From Karachi. †From Assam proceeding to Karachi per s. s. Sabarmati.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION BY JUSTICES.

From the reports submitted by the justices of the several districts for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday mourning, it appears that 112 houses were visited by five justices in No. 1 district, but no case was detected. Nine justices, three volunters, and one lady doctor inspected two hundred and forty-seven houses in No. 2 district. A woman and a child, residents of Satara, were found lying by the side of the road near the Church Gate Street suffering from cholera. They were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. In No. 3 district 413 houses were visited by eight justices, and one case of plague was detected in house No. 10 Koliwada, 3rd Lane, and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. A fatal case also occurred at house No. 42, Pinjari Gully. Ten justices visited 207 houses in No. 4 district, but no case was discovered. 472 houses were inspected by nineteen justices in No. 5 district, no case being discovered. Four shops in block No. 9 and one in block No. 11 were opened, and after being lime-washed and disinfected were re-locked in the presence of a J. P. In No. [illegible] district three justices inspected sixty-four ho[illegible] and discovered two cases. Three justices vis[illegible] [illegible]95 houses in No. 9 district, and one case was [illegible]covered, which being of a suspicious nature was removed to Grant Road Hospital. 255 houses were examined by five justices in No. 10 district, and two suspicious cases were discovered. In No. 6 district 120 houses were examined by five justices and in No. 7 district 116 houses were inspected by seven justices, but no case was detected in either of them.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee from Dr. Wilkins at Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on Tuesday last there were 296 patients under treatment in plague hospitals. The number of deaths from plague in the town was 16, and in hospitals 20. The total mortality from all causes was 66.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT PALGHUR.

Mr. James, accompanied by Surgeon-Captain Jennings, proceeded by rail to Palghur station on Tuesday morning, to select a hospital in which to accommodate persons taken out of the train at the railway inspection and detained under observation. On their arrival at the Palghur station they were joined by General Gatacre. A suitable shed was found about hundred yards from the station, and is in course of construction. The shed belongs to Mr. Vaman Ganesh Dandekar, vice-president of the Municipality, and a resident of Kelvie Mahim. This gentleman was interviewed, and agreed to complete the floor and build the outer walls as soon as possible and let the Committee have the use of the shed for an observation hospital. Next to this shed is a chawl containing fourteen rooms, where the six hospital assistants and eighteen policemen could comfortably be accommodated. The rent of each room would be Rs. 2-8 per month. Beyond the chawl is a two-storeyed house, the upper floor of which could be rented for the two Assistant Surgeons for Rs. 20 per month. The Committee visited the temporary hospital here. There were given sheds for male and female patients, quarters for hospital assistants, police, sweepers, and also a mortuary. There have been some 136 cases under observation since February, about forty of whom have developed plague. The staff consists of two Assistant Surgeons and six hospital assistants, and they have done good work under the supervision of Surgeon-Lieutenant Pinch, a young officer of great promise and ability.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,160 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,821 making a total of 4,981 persons. Departures by sea 1,147, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,705, making a total of 3,852 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,129 persons.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

In the Jain Hospital, which is now removed to Lalbaugh, near Bhuleshwar, there were 8 new admissions and no deaths in the week ending 23rd instant. The following five persons were discharged cured, leaving 19 under treatment:—(1) Kalianji Vishram, (2) Bhaidas Kashiram, (3) Panachand Bhokar, (4) Hansraj Bhimji, and (5) Kapurchand Dhodiji.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 25th May, to 6 a.m., 26th May, there were two admissions, and 11 under treatment.

THE IMPROVEMENT AT JANJIRA.

Since I wrote you last, writes our correspondent, a good deal of improvement in the course of the plague has been observable. Half of the town continues to be totally immune from it. The Koliwada and the Bhandarwada—which were at one time the great centres of its operations—show a great improvement. A perceptible decrease in the number of fresh attacks and deaths from these localities is seen. The new attacks do not now appear in any one locality or community, but come from one or the other. The following are the numbers of attacks and deaths, etc., up to the 21st instant:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
May 15th	11	3
„ 16th	6	4
„ 17th	7	3
„ 18th	7	1
„ 19th	1	1
„ 20th	2	2
„ 21st	3	2

Total No. of houses whitewashed ... 947
No. of houses remaining to be whitewashed ... 251
The total No. of houses in the town being ... 1,198
Total of Attacks ... 263
„ of Deaths ... 159

THIRD DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF LOWER DAMAUN.

In March last, when Dr. Kalapesi at Shet Sorabji's request and costs inoculated people here, hundreds eager to be inoculated flocked to the Government School, and before even half the number had its turn the inoculations were suddenly stopped, owing to a misapprehension on the part of the authorities regarding the result of inoculation. The number inoculated was only 840. Subsequently a very large number of persons who had not been inoculated fell victims to the plague. The remaining inoculated people clamoured for inoculation, and implored the Shet, and after much difficulty the Shet obtained from the Governor a pass to admit Dr. Kalapesi into Lower Damaun, and induced Prof. Haffkine to send Dr. Kalapesi for the second time with more lymph. This was again at the costs of the Shet, who was determined this time that none desirous of being inoculated should remain disappointed. The inoculations proceeded for seven days, inoculating 529 new persons and reinoculating members of the Parsee community and the Shet's other friends as well as all servants, when Dr. Kalapesi was suddenly recalled and anxious hundreds yet remained uninoculated. The Shet applied to Prof. Haffkine for the third time for further inoculations, and he was informed that the Government itself had applied for it, and when such lymph was supplied Prof. Haffkine would see that the people of Lower Damaun received the benefit of it. Eventually the three eminent professors came, and happily they brought with them lymph and Dr. Kalapesi, and this time people hoped, as even Professor Gaffky expressed his hope to Dr. Kalapesi, that not a single person desirous of being inoculated would be disappointed. Dr. Kalapesi commenced his inoculations on the 21st, and the three learned professors were witnesses to the eagerness with which people rushed for inoculations. In three days there were 533 inoculations, and, yesterday, owing to the receipt of some domestic intelligence, Dr. Kalapesi took his departure for Bombay, leaving behind him hundreds yet anxious to be inoculated. Prof. Haffkine, who has been so kind to the people of Lower Damaun, will earn the further gratitude of the people if he will send a sufficient quantity of his life-preserving lymph to Surgeon-Major Lyons, who is expected here to-morrow and who is likely to stay for some days to carry on his investigations.

Mr. Rajaram Lalbhoy, referred to in my yesterday's communication, died this morning. Dr. Pinto, on visiting Machi Wada, and carefully inquiring into the new attacks, has found out that the Machis, who reoccupied their dwellings after thoroughly disinfecting and fumigating them, have remained free from attacks, while those who were careless and entered their houses without disinfection are suffering from the disease.

MARMAGAO NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MARMAGAO, MAY 23.

MR. GEORGE K. WASEY, the Resident Engineer of the W. I. P. Railway, left for England on six months' furlough this morning. The Agent, Mr. Ernest Stanley Pemberton, returns from home on the 24th instant, and assumes charge of his office immediately on his arrival. Mr. S. J. Mercer, the Assistant to the Agent, has left this, and joined the S. M. Ry. as Assistant to Traffic Manager, on better prospects. The W. I. P. Railway had in him a superior who was the right man in the right place, an impartial man in his decisions, which were always sound, and who was also a kind-hearted master to serve under. The staff here are all hanging on a pivot and are in perfect suspense. The much-talked-of treaty has had a knock in the head. There was strong rumour that the working of this line would be handed over to the S. M. R., as at present the expenditure far exceeds the earnings.

Mr. J. J. Arez has been appointed chief of police of this station. He speaks English fluently, and the selection is no doubt a good one. Mr. August Arez is the first sergeant, also an active young officer, who was a military man, and had subsequently joined the Customs. So far, they have been kind to the foreign residents at this place, and hithertofore there was no occasion for redress to our British Consul located here.—Is the Commandant of Police invested with the power of dealing with civil cases? I presume not. We have a civil tribunal here for the purpose; if not, why not do away with the court?—Nearly a month has passed without being able to get any post-cards at this post office, but luckily this morning they could be had. "Better late than never."—We are having quite a rush of salt traffic here from Sanvordem, the station, and sheds are chalk-blocked, bound for ghauts, and in consequence there has been a great demand for waggons.—We expected the Setos and Safari, German Liners, the former direct from [illegible]bay, and the latter from Zanzibar and Moza[illegible]ne.—There is still an exodus of passenger[illegible]m here for Bombay, the run aways from plague returning.—This year, Messrs. Shephe[illegible]nd Company increased their fare much too [illegible].—The rains seem to be still much behindhand, as there are no indications in the sea to show the approach of an early monsoon. The winds are still blowing in the direction NN-W and NN-W, the glass is slowly falling, and we hear distant lightning, and rumbling thunder. The heat was intense on Saturday and Sunday, the maximum thermometer reading in the shade 92°.—We expect the advent of Jupiter Pluvius about the 5th proximo.—It was intended to send passengers coming from Bombay by steamer to the Lazaretto at Sanvordem, instead of at Collem, detaining the passengers at the harbour quay godowns, but the Railway authorities objected to allow plague passengers from Bombay the use of the shed until the departure of the train. The Health Officer tells me that the passengers coming by steamer will have to undergo quarantine at Reis Magnos, Fort (Panjim, and by rail at Sanvordem, which is a far healthier place than Collem. I hear Messrs. Shepherd and Company wont book passengers from Bombay for Marmagao. It is quite time that the Portuguese Government reduced the *pratique*.—It would, perhaps, interest some of your readers to know that there are spring baths over this line, twenty-two miles from the terminal station, three watering places, one adjacent to the station, named Gonelo after its discoverer, the other Zitnem, very effective for the cure of skin diseases, and the third "Font Ther Mal." The last one is a charming place, the water is like chrystal. The place now abounds with visitors, and Mr. Miranda has built a number of houses on moderate rental. It is a splendid place for a picnic, as you always get fresh water and fish, and houses are always available.

CELEBRATING THE SIXTY YEARS' REIGN AT DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MAY 24.

AT present Dharwar is busily engaged in devising means how to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee in a befitting manner. Some leading townsmen convened a meeting in the Native Gymkhana on Sunday, the 23rd instant, for the purpose of considering the ways and means by which the event can be celebrated. Rao Bahadur Jaykar took the chair and read a long speech, giving the history of the reign. Mr. Govindrao the Sarvajanik Kaka of Dharwar, proposed the following names of the managing committee, with the request that they will prepare a suitable address of congratulation, to be presented to Her Majesty and arrange the details as to the way in which the Jubilee Day should be celebrated here:—Rao Bahadurs Bhanap, Bhavgaunkar, Jayakar, Rao Sahebs Karandikar, Katti, Malapoor, Keskar, Messrs. W. B. Wright and Ramrao Bellary. Rao Sahebs Ramrao said: I must say that the committee is not a representative one, inasmuch as it does not incluе any member of the Lingayet community which preponderates over other communities in Dharwar, and the promoters would do well if they will add one or two names of this community, together with one of the representative, of the Mahomedan community to make a completely representative committee. The committee is to meet to consider the details of the scheme on the 5th proximo.

To-day being the Birthday of the Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, a public meeting was called in the same place. Our popular Collector, the Executive Engineer, and last though not least the District Judge, were present. The chair was taken by the Collector, who said that it was gratifying to see the birthday of their sovereign, observed in such a public manner. He proposed three cheers for Her Majesty which were given with the greatest enthusiasm by the audience. A procession with a photo of the Queen-Empress on the back of the elephant went through the principal streets of the town with sweet music, and the people were greatly delighted. The Sarvajanik Kaka and Mr. Malapoor, spared no pains to make the occassion a grand one. Fireworks were let off and sweetments were distributed in honour of this ceremony.

THE SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS IN GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The suppression of newspapers in Goa is a matter of the greatest public interest. I must distinctly state it as my opinion that, the politics, nay political parties existent in Portuguese India, brought the disaster upon themselves by attacks which the Portuguese Government resented. Hence the entire suspension put to all journals in Goa. But I ask what benefit is Portugal receiving by the suppression and what the authorities here? In every civilized country the newspapers are the mouth piece of information. It is high time the Portuguese Government considered the advisability of doing away with the restrictions whatever they may be, and pass orders for resuming the publication of the newspapers prohibited and suppressed under Government orders. The liberty of the press is in this respect the guardian of the constitution by which the citizens are governed, and the newspapers are competent to convey their opinion of the conduct of Government, and of the merits of its conductors, thereby restraining Government, its ministers, administrators, magistrates, etc., within the limits of their duty. The times of danger to the country, I mean, the military revolt of the sepoys and of the Ranes it is believed led the Government to suspend publication of the newspapers. If this, I say, is the real and true cause, may I ask why Government do not at once rescind their orders and allow the press its full liberty?—Yours, &c.,

May 20. SANDYS CROWING COCK.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE death from enteric fever occured at Rangoon on Saturday of Captain R. J. D. Moseley, 15th Sikhs, second-in-command of the Rangoon Battalion of Military Police.

STEADY progress is being made with the military road through the Khagan Valley to Chilas. When the road is completed it will be a good thing to lay a line of telegraph over the Babusar Pass and so on to Bunji, thus giving an alternative telegraphic route to Gilgit.

AN accident occurred on Wednesday night between Sattalur and Phiringipuram on the Guntur section of the Southern Mahratta Railway. A light engine proceeding from Dorna Konda to Bezwada to work a goods special back, ran into the rear of the down mixed train No. 12, which had pulled up on the main line *en route* to Bezwada owing to the engine being disabled, and which, it is believed, was unprotected by lamps in the rear. A native fireman is said to have been killed, and the driver and another native each had a leg cut off. Several passengers were also injured. Medical aid was handy and after being attended to the injured were taken on by special train to Guntur. The accident is attributed to the light engine starting from Sattalur station with a clear ticket filled in before the station-master had cleared the line. A brake van was smashed up by the light engine. Official enquiries are being made.

THE Indus is likely to rise far higher during the current summer than has been the case for some years past, as the heavy snow in the Western Himalaya region will furnish an enormous volume of water during the next three months. The dwellers in Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan will watch the rise of the river with some anxiety, for the stream will begin its old work of erosion of the banks and it may possibly cut out new channels for itself. At Dera Ghazi, particularly, the closest watch will have to be kept, for in spite of the protective works the Indus may threaten the station more seriously than has previously been the case. The inundation canals, on which so much of the cultivation depends in Sind, will be brimful this year and a good harvest should follow, so that the late snowfall will be beneficial at least to some portion of India.

THE Metoreological Department state that a long and interesting report on the snowfall of the past winter in Kashmir has been received from Dr. Mitra, Meteorological Reporter to the Durbar. It appears that snow began to fall early in the higher ranges and continued until late in April. The total fall was much above the normal, and the accumulation is still very large. The storms extended as low down as Domel and Kohala; and in the Kashmir Valley the winter was unusually cold and prolonged, and even during the present month the weather has been unsettled, with much rain. Dr. Mitra further reports that avalanches are more frequent than in ordinary years on the higher passes, which confirms our remarks of a few days ago as to the danger which travellers are likely to encounter in crossing the ranges.

MR. O'CONOR'S memorandum on the trade between Upper Burma is a very interesting one, for it shows how the new country has developed since Thebaw's kingdom passed into our hands. The period dealt with is from 1881-82 to 1895-96, but a perfect comparison cannot be made owing to the want of statistics in the earlier years. Still, however, there are sufficient returns to justify the conclusions drawn as to the relative activity of the trade and the progress made by British Burma as a whole. Until the country was annexed at the close of 1885 an export duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* was levied at Rangoon on all goods intended for Upper Burma, and Thebaw also levied an important duty in his own territory. These dues were swept away in 1886. The annexation involved the location in Upper Burma of a large garrison, both of soldiers and military police, and this involved the importation of many articles which were unknown in the country before it was taken over "But," remarks Mr. O'Conor, "after making all allowance for those factors in the increase of trade, it is evident that there has been a very large augmentation, which must be attributed to the extension of the railway and the construction of other communications, the extension of agriculture and industry, and the introduction of peace, order, and security." The imports in Lower Burma have in ten years risen from an average of 4,773,000 maunds to 8,720,000 maunds in 1895, or have nearly doubled. The principal heads under which the increase has taken place are coal, grain, and pulse, stick-lac, petroleum, unrefined sugar and timber. Upper Burma now exports 5,000 tons of coal annually, the trade in stick-lac has developed enormously owing to the high prices paid for the product in European markets; ten times the amount of petroleum is exported as compared with the quantity in 1886; while the weight of timber brought down has risen from 60,000 maunds to 160,000. The progress of the exports from Lower to Upper Burma has not been nearly as rapid, but this is because the trade in rice has fallen off. The people in the Upper Province are now enabled to cultivate their fields in peace, irrigation has been extended, and the former demand upon Pegu has slackened off. The export of iron goods has increased five-fold, and salt has also improved, but not to the extent that was anticipated. It is a remarkable fact that the river steamers still carry seven-eights of the whole trade in spite of the opening of the railway to Mandalay. The rail has developed new traffic, and thus has not interfered with the operations of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. We may expect a steady development in the trade of Burma as each year proceeds, and there is no reason to doubt that the country has entered upon an era of prosperity.

THE final report on the oil-seed crops of Bengal for 1896-1897 gives the area under cultivation as 3,633,200 acres, being a decrease of 570,100 acres or 13·56 per cent. on the area sown last year. The gross outturn is estimated at 502,700 tons, against 558,700, tons last year.

THE Queen's Birthday parade at Lucknow came off very successfully. The combined arms were drawn up in line facing the east from the right, as follows:—B' Battery, R.H.A. (in action) on the right; 18th Hussars, 7th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 11th Bengal Infantry, 2nd Essex Regiment, 70th Field Battery (in action) on the left. The Officer Commadding the station and staff rode on to the ground punctually to time, when a royal salute of 31 guns was fired, followed by a feu-de-joie and the National Anthem, and three cheers for the Queen-Empress, the General leading off. The troops then marched past, and at once returned to quarters, the entire affair lasted about half-an-hour. There was a large attendance of the public.

READING between the lines of the Government Resolution which justifies the deputation of Mr. Higham on a round of famine inspection throughout the Provinces, one is led to believe, remarks the Allahabad paper, that the first object of the step will be to a certain whether State Famine relief is prejudicing the supply of labour in the open market. From more than one quarter complaints have been made that the labour supply is being seriously interfered with by the competition on relief-works. The family system is the point on which the two interests clash. Contractors or railway engineers will only take able-bodied labour: they do not want a swarm of women and children who may outnumber the men. In India earthwork is done on fixed principles; there are so many diggers and so many carriers, and the exact proportion among these must be maintained if due economy is to be preserved. On a famine work the case is entirely different. All who come must be employed: the week and sickly have to be provided for as well as the strong and healthy. There is a wage laid down for men, women, and children, and Ram Baksh, able bodied labourer, finds that with the assistance of his wife and large family he can earn more on a relief-work than on the open market. The annas and pice given daily to, say, five persons by the State mount up to a goodly sum in the month, and the family purse is larger than it would be if the man and his wife only were working under a contractor or were in a railway gang.

THE Lahore Municipality has created a record for this season of Jubilee rejoicing. Two gentlemen, proposed that no address should be presented to the Queen-Empress, on the ground that "there will be so many addresses and it will be mere waste of money." It does not say much for the institution of "Lokil Sluff" that the first direction in which even a small proportion of our city fathers should think it necessary to economise is in their loyalty.

A CONVOY of bunnias from Chilas has already crossed the Babusar Pass; it is said that they only found two feet of snow on the summit. The Burzil Pass, on the other hand, is said to be still under deep snow, and it appears unlikely that it will be open for regular traffic until July. If this be the case the authorities would do well to utilise the easier pass and send supplies to Gilgit *via* the Khagan Valley, instead of by the road by the Jhelum valley and the Tragbal and Burzil Passes.

A SCHEME for the impost of a small tribute on the Chilas District has lately been approved by the Kashmir Durbar. The principal object of the scheme is to affirm the suzerainty of the Kashmir State over the Chilas District, which was formerly only nominally under the Maharaja's rule. The leading Chilas tribesmen are reported to be in favour of the project, as forming a guarantee of the protection of the Durbar against aggression on the part of the Koliwal and Pathan villages of the lower Indus, between which it may be mentioned dissensions are said to have lately arisen. If the Chilasis are now convinced that they have a stake in the peace of the country, the tribute scheme will have served a desirable purpose.

A KABUL correspondent reports another riot between the Kafirs and the Amir's troops. It broke out at Kamcoz in Kafiristan on the 18th instant. The Kafirs having pulled down a mosque, killed its Imam and some scholars. The Kafirs fought with swords and bows and arrows, and forty men are reported to have been killed on the Amir's side. It is stated that a number of Kafirs have escaped in the Chitral direction. Colonel Bahawul Khan, with a small force, has been sent to suppress the riot.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce contemplates moving in the matter inadequate sentence in the Eastern Bengal train-wrecking case.

THE Lord Chancellor presided on May 5 at the annual meeting of the City and Guilds of London Institute at Mercers'-hall, Cheapside, and, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said, with reference to a suggestion that he should promote the codification of English commercial law, that codification did not depend on the lawyers but on the legislative machine, which did not at present do its work with great facility or speed. Something had been done already; the law as to bills of exchange had been put into a single Act, they had codified the law as to arbitration, and were now actually codifying that as to the insurance of shipping. It was only by proceeding in a small way, and with an unpretentious programme, that anything real could be done.

WE must not throw all the blame of the long delay in getting the Barbour scheme to work upon Government, says the *Englishman*. The continual blustering of the party that wished the Mints kept open made it most difficult for the Finance Minister to take any active measures to bring us sharp up to the par rate. We have to thank Mr. Yule and his followers for much of the want of confidence in the Barbour scheme, which is the chief cause of the continued high discounts from which we are suffering. It must be pleasing to them to read how their pet argument is treated by one of the Continental currency authorities. M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu writes in the *Journal des Debats* of the 14th ultimo: "Bimetallists pretended and pretend still that it is a great advantage for a country to have a depreciated monetary standard. Exports are thereby stimulated, and the people derive from the debasement of their money a cause of superiority in international commerce. If this is so, Philip de Bel rendered enormous services to his country by falsifying its money. In the same way Law by multiplying indefinitely the notes of his Bank; so also the revolutionary Legislature by creating the Assignats. The regime of the Assignats would be, according to the bimetallists, the very highest economic wisdom." This seems rather hard on the Bimetallists who do not openly advocate a depreciated currency, but it is the exact line of argument that we have seen adopted. History repeats itself, and the specious doctrines by which Law in 1720 brought France to financial ruin, have apparently their supporters in Calcutta at the close of the nineteenth century.

GOVERNMENT indignantly, remarks the *Times of Ceylon*, have refused to accede to the very reasonable request for additional batta to jurors attending the Kandy Sessions, who often come long distances and for whom the rate of batta now allowed is quite insufficient. The matter was brought up at the last Sessions in Kandy when, upon the judge stating that he could not do anything for the complainants, they resolved to send in a petition to Government. Their request has been curtly refused, and it now only remains for the Planting Member to take the matter up in Council. When official salaries shrunk in purchasing value, through the fall in exchange' the chief officials voted themselves compensation. When a planting juryman asks for his bare expenses for serving the public he is sent about his business!

THE spring meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was held on May 5 over the St. Andrews links, eighty-four competitors taking part in the medal contest. The weather was much too boisterous for good play generally, a great many players returning scores of over 100. The medals under competition were the silver cross and Bombay medal, won last year by Mr. Charles Hutchings at 82 and Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville at 85 strokes respectively. It was not anticipated that in the circumstances the leading score would be rivalled, but Mr. F. G. Tait returned an 84 score, which was eventually equalled by Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville, these two well-known players tieing for the medal. The tie was played off on another round of the green before a large crowd of spectators and proved an exciting and close contest. At the end hole only one stroke divided the players, Mr. Balfour Melville being 45 and Mr. Tait 46. Homeward Mr. Balfour bunkered his tee shot, playing the high hole, and took three strokes more than Mr. Tait. Five halves followed, but playing to the dyke Mr. Tait missed his drive and the match got all square. The last two holes were both halved, and so the round ended in a draw, each having scored 88 strokes. As Mr. Tait has to rejoin his regiment it was agreed to defer playing off the tie till a day to be afterwards fixed. The next best scorers were:—Mr. J. E. Laidlay, 86; Mr. C. Hutchings, 87; Mr. J. W Pease, 87; Mr. A. F. Macfie, 88; Captain Burn, 90; Mr. F. Mitchell Innes, 91; Mr. J. L. Low, 92; Mr. R. T. Boothby, 94; Mr. H. B. Gilroy, 94; Mr. E. S. Balfour Melville, 94; Mr. C. P. Finlay, 95; Captain G. M. Boothby, 96; Mr. W. Gordon, 96; Mr. Gilbert Elliott, 96.

THE annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on May 4 at Exeter Hall, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. A long report was read by the Secretary. The Archbishop said the work which this Society was doing was a work inspired by God Himself. It was a work which was covering the globe, and they must look forward on what remained to be done rather than look back on what had been done. It was well that they again and again endeavour to press on men's minds the obligation which lay on all Christians to take a part in the conversion of all who were not Christians. That was the very purpose for which the Church existed. It was a vast undertaking no doubt, but he wished to make men feel that the work to be done at home was in itself largely dependent on the work done abroad. It was their duty and the duty of this Society to impress on all those at home what was the true obligation in this matter imposed upon them by their Lord. When that obligation was recognised, and not before then, would the Church of Christ have risen to the true conception of its duty and comprehended what was the real purpose of its existence. With reference to the Queen's Long Reign a resolution was proposed and agreed to by acclamation. In the evening another meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Newcastle, and similar resolutions agreed to.

BENEFACTIONS FROM THE LATE BAI MOTLIBAI WADIA'S ESTATE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Shumsul-Ulama Dustoor Dr. Peshotan Byramjee Sunjana, head priest, performed the *Oothumna* or third day obsequies on the death of Bai Motlibai Wadia, at her family residence in the Fort. The members of the Parsee community assembled in very large numbers. At the conclusion of the ceremony the head priest preached a sermon. He dwelt at some length on the different charities amounting to about twenty-six lakhs of rupees of the deceased lady. He remarked that in the whole history of the Parsee community there never existed a lady during their sojourn in India for the last twelve hundred years, whose munificence and benevolence extended to such vast dimensions. Bai Motlibai had spent the whole of her life in charitable and religious pursuits, and the extensive fortune she was able to amass was spent more towards the amelioration of the condition of the poor and distressed without any difference of caste or creed, than for purposes of self-aggrandisement or personal advancement. She was as innocent of luxaries as the poorest of the poor. Ever since her widowhood, at the age of twenty-six, she had been leading the life of an ascetic or one given up to religious pursuits, and she never knew what earthly pleasure and enjoyments were. She carried out the tenets of the Zoroastrian faith in their integrity and spirit, and was never known to swerve from the path of piety and charity which were uppermost in her heart. Such an unique lady deserved unique acknowledgments from the Zoroastrian community who had sustained and irreparable loss. He, therefore, proposed that the name of Bai Motlibai Wadia be recited in all their religious ceremonies, together with those ancient Persian monarchs heroes, and sacerdotal heads of the community and those who had made their mark in the history of their fatherland in ancient Persia. It whould be the first instance in the history of the Indian Parsis in which the name of a lady would be recited in their prayers with the masculine sex, but there were precedents of that kind in ancient Persia, where the names of the mother of Zoroaster and the mother of Rustom, the greatest hero of the age, were commemorated in a similar manner. He took it that the assembly acquiesced in his proposal, and hoped that it would be carried out in its integrity.

The family priest then announced that the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, the sole surviving son and heir, had set apart a lakh of rupees from the funds of Bai Motlibai, and another lakh from his own private property for charitable purposes, which would be determined hereafter. Bai Herabai, the wife of Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, and Bai Pirojbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehanjir Wadia, and some of the friends and relations of Bai Motlibai subscribed among themselves a sum of Rs. 14,000 for different Parsee charities. A general meeting of Parsees will probably be called by some of the leading members of the community to take some steps to commemorate the life of the deceased lady.

ALLEGED INTRODUCTION OF THE ARMS AOT IN BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is stated that the Arms Act in the Baroda State is to be introduced under the advice of the political department of the State. It would be really strange if such a course were adopted by an enlightened prince like his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Apart from the wanton slur cast upon the subjects, the step cannot but strike anyone as the sign of a total want of confidence between the ruler and the ruled, which is the principal foundation of all good government. The subjects of the Baroda State have not given any cause for being deprived of such an ancient prerogative like the one of weilding arms either for sport or for self-defence. That is certainly a legitimate right, and there is hardly any other instance in history, ancient or modern, of a whole nation being disarmed except that of modern India. If it has been found that a particular set of individuals or even a clan have proved themselves unfit to make proper use of their privilege, let them be incapicited by all means, but a wholesale disarming is quite another matter.—Yours, &c.,

May 20. C. H. DALAL.

THE BENADIR PUNITIVE EXPEDITION

OUR Italian friends, writes the *Zanzibar Gazette* have found it incumbent on them to inflict a chastisement on the treacherous native who were responsible for the Cecchi disaster. The following graphic account of the proceedings has been kindly communicated. Captain Sorrentino was sent down the Benadir with instructions to avenge the Cecchi massacre. He was vested with full powers and appointed Commissioner-extraordinary and given *carte blanche*. The troops at his disposal were 350 Abyssinians from Massawa, 200 Arabs, belonging to the Benadir garrison, and 100 Swahili recruited here with General Sir Lloyd Mathews' kind permission, besides the landing parties he could raise from the ships. The first thing Sorrentino did was to build a small fort on the plain outside Magadishah, commanding the wells where the Somalis get their water from. The Fort was given Cecchi's name. During the night of 19-20th April the two Abyssinian Companies commanded by Captains Corapi and Brunelli left Magadishah and marched on the village of Genai which they reached at daylight. The village was completely destroyed and the march resumed towards Lafoleh, destroying two other villages on the way. These villages had been abandoned and only a few stragglers were found and killed. When they reached Lafoleh (at which spot the massacre of Cecchi's party took place) the troops were attacked by about 2,000 Somalis armed with spears and bows and arrows. Then (the Somalis') position was rather strong, they being all hidden in the thick bush. The rearguard had the most fighting to do, it being at a point where the bush was thickest and the Somalis most numerous.

Meanwhile landing parties from the Elba, Staffetta, and Governolo had occupied all the strategic points of importance 'round the town thus keeping up communication between the expeditionary corps and base of operations. The Arabs and Swahilis with Captain Sorrentino at their head left Mogadishah at day light and followed the road to Lafoleh in order to effect a junction with the Abyssinians and catch any Somalis found on the road. They halted near Lafoleh but having received news of the fight going on ahead they pushed on and having reached the spot the Swahili company in charge of Sub-Lieutenant Gongembach reinforced the Abyssinian rearguard. After a short fight the Somalis fled and retired beyond the Weby shebely. After pursuing them for some distance the assembly was sounded and they all marched back to Mogadishah where they arrived at 3 p.m. The Italians lost 3 killed (two Arabs and an Abyssinian) and eleven wounded (all Abyssians).

The next day a reconnoitring party went out and counted 63 dead bodies. From information received there were over 100 wounded and it is probable that a number of dead were lost in the bush and others carried away by their friends. Among the dead were the two chiefs who were known to have dispatched poor Cecchi. No artillery was taken out as it would have been useless in the thick bush. The day after the fight the Sultan of Gheledy and numerous chiefs of the surrounding tribes sent in messengers begging for peace and protection. One Abyssinian company returns to Masawa, the other remains at Mogadishah for the present. The other stations along the coast are very quiet and commerce has resumed its even flow.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES H. BRIDGE, who has just been created a C. B. for services rendered in South Africa, belongs to the Army Service Corps, and is D. A. A. G. at the Cape. Colonel Bridge served in the Egyptian war of 1882.

THE liveries of the Court servants have also been the subject of reforms. These used to remain the property of the wearers when they were changed for a new outfit. Now, they must be returned to the superintendent of the Household. In past years the wine consumed by the servants has amounted to some 15,000 literes a year. This, it is estimated, will in future be reduced by two-thirds. The custom of permitting the servants to appropriate and sell the remains of all the household meals and banquets is also to be done away with. On the occasion of ceremonial banquets the perquisites on this head have frequently amounted to 40 or 50 florins a head to the attendants concerned. In future the remains of all such banquets are to be purchased en bloc from the Comptroller by a contractor. In these and other matters the House of Habsburg has determined in future not to despise domestic economy.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN PARIS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Figaro* who witnessed the catastrophe gives the following description of the scene:—"As the flames commenced to shoot up all round the bazaar, frenzied women, for the most part in light costumes, escaped from the furnace uttering cries of 'Fire!' The faces of several of them were covered with blood. From time to time a little girl ran out crying for her mother. A number of women of the poorer class standing in the crowd, at the risk of burning themselves, tore the burning clothing in pieces from the persons of the ladies as they dashed in terror into the street. The bazaar was at this moment nothing more nor less than a huge brazier. As the heat was becoming insupportable I made my way into a piece of vacant ground lying between the bazaar and the convent of the Rue Bayard. From this point I was able, in company with three or four workmen, to take part in the terrible drama. When I reached the spot mentioned these worthy fellows were endeavouring, by means of a ladder which was much too short, to assist people out of the fire on to the plot of ground in question. One poor old woman succeeded in making her way through one of the gaps in the wall facing the Rue Jean Goujon. When she reached the open air she seemed to be only half conscious, and with her hat half torn from her head and her face covered with blood presented a pitiable spectacle. As we hoisted her, an inert mass, out of the reach of the flames, we were suddenly drenched with streams of water poured by the occupants of a neighbouring house over their walls, which were becoming gradually hotter and hotter.

"The awful drama was now at its height. In the midst of the hissing and crackling of the flames we could hear the shrieks of the victims. Their voices became very quickly still.

"At this moment heart-rending cries made us turn our heads from the flaming structure. Two persons had just escaped from the fire and were lying writhing on the ground, just beyond the margin of flame where the heat was becoming insupportable. I darted in their direction with the workmen at my side. As we neared them pieces of burning *debris* and sparks fell in showers on our heads and faces, and we were unable to reach the two unfortunate people, who were now burning like torches and had ceased to stir a limb. They had soon completely disappeared in the increasing circles of the flames. I looked on with tears in my eyes, and everyone in the vicinity wept at the horrible sight.

"The firemen now directed their efforts to prevent the fire spreading to the adjoining convent, up the windows of which the flames were now seen to be leaping, so violent was the conflagration. Some minutes later the whole of the wooden building in which the fire was raging collapsed with a frightful crash enveloping us in smoke and covering us with sparks and flaming *debris*.

"We were now able to approach the scene of what had been the bazaar where but a few minutes before had been a fashionable crush of gay and elegant people. On all sides were to be seen the bodies of poor women whom it had been impossible to help, some reduced to charred masses, others stretched on their backs with extended arms as if appealing for help. In some cases only the upper part of the body had been touched by the flames. Others were still burning, emitting a crackling sound.

"Our progress barred by the fire, we were unable to give these poor remains such care and attention as would at least have permitted the unfortunate relatives to identify them. The space where we stood was gradually invaded by a desparing crowd of relatives and friends all sobbing pitifully. Some of them had to be forcibly prevented from leaping into the flames. How could they find those they sought in that heap of shrivelled limbs, twisted bodies, and blackened and grinning faces? The place presented nothing so much as a charnel-house with its heaps of skulls and limbs. Not far from where I stood a workman shaken with sobs, was scraping in the blood-stained ashes beneath one of the bodies. He brought out a number of jewels, which he handed over to the police."

"BURNING ALL OVER AT THE SAME TIME."

A lady living opposite the bazaar, who witnessed the whole occurrence, states that the building burned just as if the wood had been soaked with petroleum. It seemed to burn all over at the same time. The flames shot right into the air, and so fierce was the heat that the windows and shutters of the shops opposite were burst open, birds died in their cages, and many of the neighbours were so paralysed with fear that they did not know what to do.

"The fire only lasted twenty minutes," she adds, "but such a twenty minutes I shall never forget to my dying day. Women ran shrieking into the street and fell dead on the roadway, overcome by heat and burned from head to foot.

An hour after the collapse of the building the stench of burned flesh in the vicinity was awful.

A SHOCKING INCIDENT.

Madame Feulard was saved by her husband, who once he had got her outside in safety, dashed back to save his daughter. He had clasped the girl in his arms and had nearly reached the door again when he was caught by the flames, and both father and daughter perished before the eyes of the agonised mother.

Baron de Mackau had a very similar experience. Seven times he penetrated into the flaming ruins in search of his sister, and each time he saved someone else, only afterwards to see his sister fall before his eyes without having strength left to enter the furnace of flame.

SAVED BY A HORSE-TROUGH.

General Munier died at the Goujon Hospital during the night. He succeeded in fighting his way out of the fire, and threw himself into a horse-trough in a stable-yard opposite. The flames were extinguished, but he succumbed to his injuries soon after being taken to the hospital.

Some thirty people followed his example and also plunging into the horse-trough saved their lives, thanks chiefly to a groom who played upon them with the stable hose.

The Marquise de L'Aigle was rescued by a fireman at the very moment she had given herself up for lost. All her friends had fallen round her, and she herself was on her knees awaiting death in prayer when the gallant fireman caught her up and passed her out, alive, but frightfully burned.

The Duchesse d'Uzes was able to make her way out by the door among the first, and was only slightly burned on the cheek.

General Sausier, the Commander-in-Chief, was close by her side, and also escaped with a scorching. He afterwards actively assisted in helping others less fortunate than himself.

HOW 150 PEOPLE WERE SAVED.

Quite 150 people, mostly ladies, were saved by means of a small window in the wall of the hotel situated just behind the ill-fated bazaar. A courageous chef severed the bars of the window with a large hammer, and then, with the help of two nuns, passed woman after woman through the small aperture. They did not cease their efforts until not another living soul could be seen, and when they themselves had been scorched and burned by the flames, which were already licking the edge of thier garments. The people thus rescued were attended by two English doctors who happened to be staying in the hotel. Nearly all of them were injured, and hardly one had a shred of clothing intact. With the exception of six ladies, they were all afterwards able to be conveyed home, and none of those detained is fatally hurt. M. Hanotaux was among those who witnessed these rescues, and he summoned the Prefect of Police to take the names of the mistress and servants who had worked so sedulously to assist the firemen in thier labours.

A plumber's labourer who went off without leaving his name greatly distinguished himself. Again and again he dashed in among the people, and although scorched and burned himself, did not cease his exertions until the roof of the bazaar fell in, and further efforts were impossible. Altogether he saved forty persons.

Jewellery of every kind, coins, watches, rings, necklaces, and bracelets have been picked up and taken to the Palais de L'Industrie.

AN EMPRESS'S SISTER MISSING.

Up till two o'clock the next morning the Duc d'Alencon refused to quit the scene of the disaster, and then only went home because he was physically incapable of further exertion. At his hotel in the Avenue de Friedland, the Queen of Naples and other relatives sat up all night for news of the missing Duchess, but none came.

Amongst the isolated articles picked up in the ruins is a ring bearing this inscription: "Ferdinand d'Orleans—Sophie de Baviere," the names of the Duke and Duches of Alencon—doubtless the betrothal ring of their Royal Highnesses. A silver watch attached to a gold brooch has also been picked up, and has been recognised as the property of the Duchess. The body of her Royal highness has, however, not been found. This morning one of her immediate attendants, who said she felt certain of being able to identify the remains of her mistress if it were in any way possible, went to the Palais de l'Industrie and carefully examined all the corpses, but found nothing whatever to establish an indentity. A search is now being made in all the houses in the quarter, as it is hoped that the Duchess may only have been injured, and is being cared for by some family. The Duchess, was sister of the Empress of Austria and ex-Queen of Naples. She had just completed her fiftieth year.

When the doors of the Palais de l'Industrie were thrown open at six o'clock the next morning, telegraphs Dalziel's correspondent, a large crowd of anxious relatives and friends of the killed and missing was already gathered outside waiting for admission. Indeed, many had remained on the spot all night, unable to tear themselves away, and indifferent to the entreaties of friends and relatives. Several times a distracted father or a mother, mad with grief, endeavoured to force their away through the cordon of police surrounding the building. They were gently but firmly pressed back, and told that they could not enter before six o'clock this morning, but they would not be persuaded to leave. The police on duty had a heartrending task in answering the questions put to them by grief-stricken inquires, and often the guardians of the law were themselves moved to tears by the pathetic scenes around them.

As soon as they can be identified the remains are removed and taken away by relatives. As soon as the bodies are claimed they are placed in carriages which are waiting at the door. Hearses are continually coming and going, and there are at moments quite nine or ten of them in the courtyard of the Palace. Opposite the entrance door a hundred coffins of white wood are ranged.

The atmosphere inside the hall where the broken and charred remains of the victims (says Reuter's correspondent) are laid out is almost insupportable. Every moment heartrending scenes take place. Distraught men and women throw themselves on seemingly unrecognisable corpses, which some vague indication, some mark or sign, enables them to identify as those of missing relations.

PROSPECTS OF RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH-EAST AFRICA.

MR. ALFRED PEASE, who was returned to Parliament for the Cleveland division of Yorkshire in January last, while he, accompanied by his wife and Sir Edmund Loder, was on an expedition in Somaliland and Abyssinia, and who returned to London last week, in an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, expressed some interesting views regarding the situation in that part of Africa. Mr. Pease said:—

I regard the mission to Abyssinia as a very important step. People who are familiar with the Red Sea and the trade of the Somali ports regard it to be most desirable that good relations should be cultivated with the Emperor Menelik. The Somaliland Protectorate is a much more important British sphere of influence than people at home seem to think. It is administered by the Bombay Government, and whilst its connection with the India Office may offer advantages there are also a good many advantages. The advantages are chiefly in the splendid personnel of the staff obtained from India, who have administered the country with remarkable success; but it is certainly a disadvantage that the pretectorate should be connected with so impecunious an exchequer as the Indian, thus preventing generosity or enterprise developing such resources as it possesses. The revenue of Zeilah showed a considerable surplus last year; and, no doubt, if a railway were made from Harar to the coast, it would largely increase the importance of Zeilah, or whatever other part was selected as the coast terminus of the line. Personally, I regard Berbera as far the most desirable terminus for any railway through Somaliland. The French have lately been making great efforts to persuade Menelike to co-operate with them in making a railway to Jibutil, and they view with alarm the mission under Mr. Rennell Rodd. Should a French line be made to Jibutil from Harar it would entail the ruin of Zeilah. At present the route from Harar to Berbera is the natural and favourite trade route. A line from Harar to Berbera would not only take all the Harar trade, but would also tap several very important caravan routes between those places. Berbera is by far the best port on the Somali coast, Dongarita, another possible port on the protectorate coast, offers some advantages over Zeilah, where the roadstead and surf are very bad, but the district between Harar and Dongarita, through which I have travelled, presents great physical difficulties. It is most important to remember that Harar is the emporium for not only the trade in skins from all parts of Abyssinia and Gallaland, but it is also from this district that practically all the coffee known as Mocha is exported, and through Harar come caravans with ivory, feathers, gum and gold.

THE SOMALI ROUTE TO THE EAST COAST.

Somaliland Mr. Pease regards as being an absolute necessity to Aden. Practically the whole provisionment of the Aden garrison depends on the sheep and cattle shipped from Berbera.

This year, for the first time, an experiment is being tried by Captain E. Swayne of exporting Somali camels to India. It has been estimated that it would take about 40,000 camels to move one army division into Afghanistan, and that no less than six months would be required to collect these animals in India. All the camels necessary could be quickly collected in Somaliland and easily shipped to Bombay or Kurrachee. Again, I believe, there is no better transport route to British East Africa than that which runs via Lake Rudolph, through Somaliland. It is, of course, long, but it is clear of tsetse fly, and camels—instead of native porters—can be utilised along the entire route. There is no cultivation in the protectorate, and the natives being entirely nomadic, would probably never become cultivators of the soil. A great deal can be done in improving the caravan route by sinking artesian wells, as the French have done with such success in the Sahara.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE ABYSSINIANS.

Regarding our relations with the Abyssinians, Mr. Pease said:—A proper understanding with the Abyssinians is very much needed, as, whilst we designate our sphere of influence a protectorate, we do not protect the natives from being harassed by the Abyssinians—at the same time we very properly prevent them from having fire-arms or gunpowder. I rather gather that the British officials consider the Abyssinian raids into Somaliland as being only of recent origin, but I think it will be found that the Abyssinians have from time immemorial caused the Somalis to pay them tribute in kind, and, when this has not been forthcoming, have looted and plundered the tribes who were in arrears. The Abyssinians we met were very well disposed to us, and we were on the best terms with them. Such as we came across were all armed with the 1894 Italian magazine-rifle, part of the enormous booty taken after the battle of Adowa. They seemed to have, too, an inexhaustible supply of the necessary ammunition. Such native police as we have in the country are only armed with old Sniders. The Italian defeat has not improved British prestige. A great distinction is, however, drawn between English and Italians: the latter are detested, while Englishmen are always welcome. The greatest civilising power in Somaliland has been the hunting-parties of English sportsmen—chiefly from India—who have, happily, always favourably impressed the natives.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 15th May 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	768	752	...	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,882	42,598	...	3,716	...	1,23,920
Goods	82,326	62,417	19,909	...	2,78,792	...
Other earnings	3,309	3,498	...	189	...	30,880
Total for week	1,24,517	1,08,513	16,031	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	22,82,228	21,58,236	...	...	1,23,992	...

A NEW terror has been proposed to be added to life by the management of one of the "continuous theatres" in New York. This is a prize of 20*l*. which is offered for competition among the prisoners in Sing-Sing for the best one-act play. Hitherto, the drama has been one of the intellectual recreations to which the burglar has not devoted his attention, although his efforts have inspired to that end many men not nearly so highly gifted in their own peculiarly specialised way. If this sort of thing goes on, the malefactor in durance vile will become an even greater source of terror for the public than when he is at liberty. In America, released convicts have been the "stars" in plays, and so, by an easily understood process of reasoning, it may be assumed that they will be equally attractive as playwrights.

A GRATIFYING response has already been made to the appeal put forward by Professor John Milne, F. R. S., for the establishment of seismological stations in various parts of the earth. Eventually Professor Milne, whose own seismological observatory in the Isle of Weight, the only one of its kind in the British Isles, hopes that fully fifty stations for observing the seismic movements of the earth may be established, partly in connection with existing observatories for obtaining records of other classes of phenomena and partly in places where at present no arrangements exist for scientific observation. Harvard University has agreed to bear the expense of equipping and maintaining a seismic observatory in Peru, and some of the British self-governing colonies have promised to establish and support stations within their own borders. Professor Milne has at his back an influential committee of scientists of distinction, including Lord Kelvin and other Fellows of the Royal Society. The India Office and the Foreign Office have already given valuable assistance. Professor Milne is convinced that results of great practical importance will be obtained. It is beyond doubt that many of the "breaks" which occur in submarine cables are the result of seismic disturbance, and it will be something gained if it is determined what areas are to be avoided in cable work in future.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR GLADSTONE has now seen through hand the first volume of his Later Gleanings, which, indeed, is close on publication. He has carefully revised the twelve collected papers that form the bulk of it. His postscript on the Pope and Anglican Orders is, of course, wholly fresh material. The book will be bound in maroon cloth, with golden lines running round the edge of the front cover.

The new edition of the letters of Princess Alice will be issued on an early day by Mr. Murray. Princess Christian writes a preface in which she touchingly links the name of her sister with the jubilee we are celebrating this year. A letter is included for the first time which Princess Alice wrote only the day before she was attacked by her fatal illness. It is addressed to Princess Christian, and is wholly personal. A new portrait of Princess Alice is given for frontispiece.

Pepys was in the Admiralty, and to that circumstances owed some of the best things in his famous diary. The late Sir John Henry Briggs was also in the Admiralty, being Reader to the Lords and Chief Clerk. He dictated to Lady Briggs many reminiscences of his sixty-five years of service in this great department. These Lady Briggs has just edited, and they will be published next month by Messrs. Sampson Low. They deal with the administration of the English Navy from 1827 to 1892, and contain not a few good stories of First Lords and Junior Lords and others.

Sir William Martin Conway's book on Spitzbergen is to be ready next Thursday, when also it will appear in America. Sir William describes it in the sub-title as an account of an inland voyage of exploration and survey. The members of the expedition almost made a complete circumnavigation of the main island. The scope and object of the expedition are explained in a preface, and the volume includes two interesting maps. These were prepared by Sir William Martin Conway, and are now in the possession of the Geographical Society. Messrs. Dent publish the book, which has excellent illustrations.

After all, it will be the end of the month before we get from Messrs. Chatto the new part of Mr. Justin McCarty's history. The exigencies of American copyright have necessitated a week's delay in the English publication of the book. To obtain Anglo-American copyright a work must be published on the same date in both countries. The Americans make it a condition also that a book shall be set up in America. This will be the only volume of Mr. McCarthy's history that is copyright in America. The first four volumes appeared two at a time in 1878 and 1880, or before the Copyright Convention, and have been extensively pirated.

John Richard Green's Making of England is to be included in the popular Eversley Series. It will be in two handy volumes, the price being 10s. The book appeared fifteen years ago, and has gone through three editions. As much cannot be said of every historical work, but the record is trifling beside the achievement of Green's Short History. That familiar book was published three-and-twenty years ago. There has almost been a new edition every year, and each has been bigger than the other. It also was a god-send to the American priate, and it must still have a large sale on the other side of the Atlantic.

Three books which find their interest in individuals are announced by Mr. John Murray. One refers to the third Duke of Grafton, and consists of his autobiography and political correspondence. Sir William R. Anson has edited the book from hitherto-unpublished documents in possession of the Grafton family. Miss Hester Pengelly is writing the life of her father, William Pengelly, the geologist. Professor Bonney will contribute to it a summary of Pengelly's scientific labours. The third volume is a memoir of Dr. Malan who was scholar, linguist, artist, and divine. It is by his son, the Rev. A. N. Malan.

There is an interesting picture in a volume which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish on Monday. The book is by Mr. T. O. Russell, its subject being the beauties and antiquities of Iraland. The particular picture—and it is only one of a series—represents the Tara Brooch. This relic was found on the sea-coast near Drogheda, and is stated to have been sold by the finder for ninepence. Eventually the Royal Irish Academy purchased it for £500. These facts give an idea of the material which Mr. Russell has gathered together in his book. He writes of Ireland with much knowledge and a tender affection.

A batch of novels is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. One of them comes from Rolf Boldrewood, the well-known Australian writer. It is called My Run Home, and is understood to have all the author's vigour and breeziness. Under the title The Fall of a Star, Sir William Magnay sets out the career of a political hero who had curious adventures. Then Mr. A. E. W. Mason whose Courtship of Morrice Buckler made something of a hit, is following it up with a story named The Philanderers. Finally there is a romance of the backwoods by Mr. John Berwick, the title of it being The Secret of St. Florel.

M. Ribot, the well-known Professor of Philosophy at the College de France, will publish in the course of this month a volume entitled E'Evolution des Idees Generales. Les Deracines, the novel on which M. Maurice Barres has long been engaged, is finished. It deals with the methods by which, in the opinion of its author, the regeneration of the French race may be accomplished. General Fleury, who occupied a prominent position throughout the Second Empire, is to publish his reminiscences. The first volume, which deals with the Second Republic and the opening years of the Empire, will be issued in about a fortnight.

Mr. Gilbert Parker's successor to the Seats of the Mighty is to be a story entitled The Pomp of the Lavilliettes. Messrs. Methuen are to publish the volume during the summer. Sir Walter Besant's new novel, A Fountain Sealed," definitely announced by Messers. Chatto for the 20th inst. will have a special preface. In a few days Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish a volume of fiction by Lady Watkin Williams. It has the title, Sybil Foster's Love Story. Soldiers of Fortune, the romance by Mr. Richard Harding Davis which has been appearing in one of the American magazines, will be published here in volume form by Mr. Heinemann. Mr. Horace Lennard has written a story entitled The House where Love is a Stranger. It will be published by Mr. Laurence Greening.

Professor Andrew Bradley is editing the Letters and Remains of R. L. Nettleship, and will supply a memoir. The work need hardly be expected before the autumn. Within the next few days Mr. Arnold will publish Sir Herbert Maxwell's Memories of the Months. Here Sir Herbert gives some leaves from his note-book as a field naturalist. The work is illustrated. A new and cheaper edition of Mr. Stanley's Darkest Africa is being prepared by Messrs. Sampson Low, Mr. Roberts's Memorials of Christie's, in two volumes, will be ready immediatley. The work is fully illustrated. The second volume of Professor Court-hope's History of English Poetry is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

A charming little volume of poems is that entitled Australian Idylls and Bush Rhymes, by the late Ernest G. Henty and E. A. Starkey, published by Messrs. Digby, Long and Co. Those who have been in the colonies are glad to be reminded of familiar scenes, to have the beauties of the land-cape recalled to them, and to feel the blood coursing through their veins again as they read the Bush sports, the exhilaration of which, once experienced, can never be forgotten. The poems are simple and unpretentious; but if they cannot be called highly finished, we must admit that they breathe a true poetic feeling and religious sentiment, while many have a ring of genuine pathos.

The publishing sings of the times are strange and tortured. There threatens to be a run on Scriptural subjects. One eminent publishing house has issued a modernised version of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress (though that classic is not exactly Scripture, it is closely akin thereto), and another, it is said, has proposed to utter a bowdlerised version of the whole Bible, in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. There are other signs and tokens of the run on Scripture which will occur to the reader. It is enough to note here that which is before us— The Pilgrimage of the Ben Beriah, by Charlotte M. Yong (Macmillan and Co.), which is neither more nor less than a version of the exodus from Egypt and the wanderings in the wilderness of ancient Israel. We make the discovery with astonishment, and we read the production with amazement. Why, we ask ourselves, has the thing been written, and to what manner of audience is it addressed? Presumably, it is meant to be read by those who affect to love and reverence the ancient narratives of Scripture; but is it possible that anybody can prefer to the incomparably concise, simple, and noble story of the book of Exodus this feeble, flickering, diffuse stuff? Miss Yonge has in the past done work for which many of her country-women are grateful, and therefore we shall not permit ourselves to condumn this production so utterly as we might.

"STAR LORE" now informs its readers that "It is a pity for England, at this momentous crisis, that the Marquis of Salisbury had the Sun in opposition to Saturn at his birth. Able as he is in diplomacy, he is not fortunate enough to be Prime Minister." Prime Minister is just what he is fortunate enough to be. But "Star Lore," points with pride to a prediction of Zadkiel's Almanac for 1896 in which the opinion was stated that "the position of Mars very near the meridian at Rome at the moment of ecliptic conjunction of the Sun and Moon portends an attack on either the King of Italy or the Pope, so that both those potentates are warned to beware of the dagger of the assassin.

WHAT EMPEROR WAS THIS?

HE was one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. He was always at war, yet—but wait; let us take one thing at a time.

He was an enormous eater. He breakfasted at five on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at twelve, always partaking of twenty dishes. He supped twice; first early in the evening and again about one o'clock—the latter the most solid meal of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweets, washing them down with vast draughts of beer and wine. Then he would gorge himself on sardine, omelettes, fried sausages, eel pies, pickled partridges, fat capons, &c., &c.

Finally he abdicated, did this omnivorous Emperor, and a friendly courtier thus described the power that compelled him to do it. "Tis a most truculent executioner," said the orator; "it invades the whole body from head to foot. It contracts the nerves with anguish, it freezes the marrow, it converts the fluids of the joints into chalk, and pauses not until it has exhausted the body and conquered the mind by immense torture."

He was crippled in the neck, arms, knees, and hands, and covered with chronic skin eruptions; while his stomach occasioned him constant suffering. He was a wreck at an age when he should still have been active and vigorous.

This is not fiction, it is history; without a syllable of exaggeration. How many of our readers will write and tell us what man this was? A thousand no doubt.

Alack-a-day! however. Not kings and emperos alone are thus afflicted. Great hosts of us travel the same road. We are not usually gluttons as this royal gentleman was, but people who eat sparingly often have the same malady. Commonly they inherit a tendency to it. On the level of this dreadful disease the rich and the poor, the great and the small, meet together.

Speaking of an experience of her own, a woman says: "My hands became stiff and numb. There seemed to be no feeling in them. I was so crippled that I could not even cut a round of bread. A little latter it attacked my legs and feet, the soles of the latter being very tender and sore. The pain was so severe that I often sat down and cried on account of my sufferings and my helplessness. I used rubbing oils and embrocations but got no relief. In this way I went on month after month, never expecting to be well again. I felt the first signs of illness in February, 1889. At first I had merely a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and was low, tired, and languid. Following this came the agonies of rheumatism, as I have said. I owe my recovery to a suggestion of my husband's. He advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and got me a bottle from Mr. W. Simpson's in North Street. After taking it for a fortnight my hands got their right feeling, and I suffered no more from rheumatism nor from indigestion and dyspepsia, which I now understand to be the cause of rheumatism. From that time to this I have been in the best of health. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Ann Cook, Southwell Lane, North Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, February 1st, 1893."

"In the year 1879," writes another, "rheumatism attacked me, one joint after another. The pains were all over me, although the worst was in one knee. For two years I suffered with it—the doctor's medicines doing no good. In 1881 I read in a little book that rheumatism was caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, and that the true cure for it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. This proved to be true, as after taking three bottles I knew no more of stomach disorder nor rheumatism. I have since recommended this wonderful remedy to hundreds of persons. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. Schofield, 10, West Hill, Southampton Street, Reading, October 26, 1892."

The great Emperor was driven to abdication by rheumatism and gout, caused by his ruined digestive powers. His outraged stomach filled him with poison from top to toe. Yet he never lost his appetite, which was all the worse for him. Not long afterwards he died, having asthma and gravel, with the other consequences of dyspepsia. But one needs not to be a gourmand to have dyspepsia, with its trailing troubles. Any one of fifty causes may provoke it. Watch out for the earliest symptoms and arrest them at once by using the Syrup. It stops the mischief on the spot where it begins, and then purifies the blood.

By the aid of common sense and mother Seigel the Emperor might have stayed on his throne, might he net?

Yes, but unluckily she wasn't born in time to help him.

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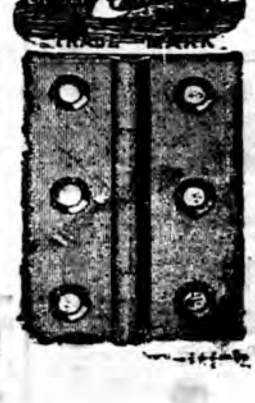

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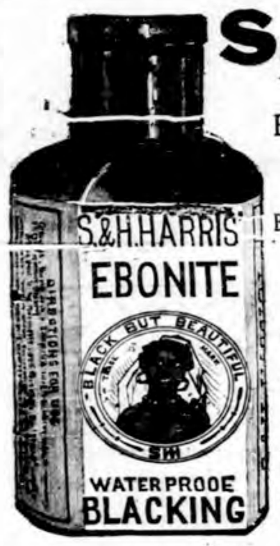

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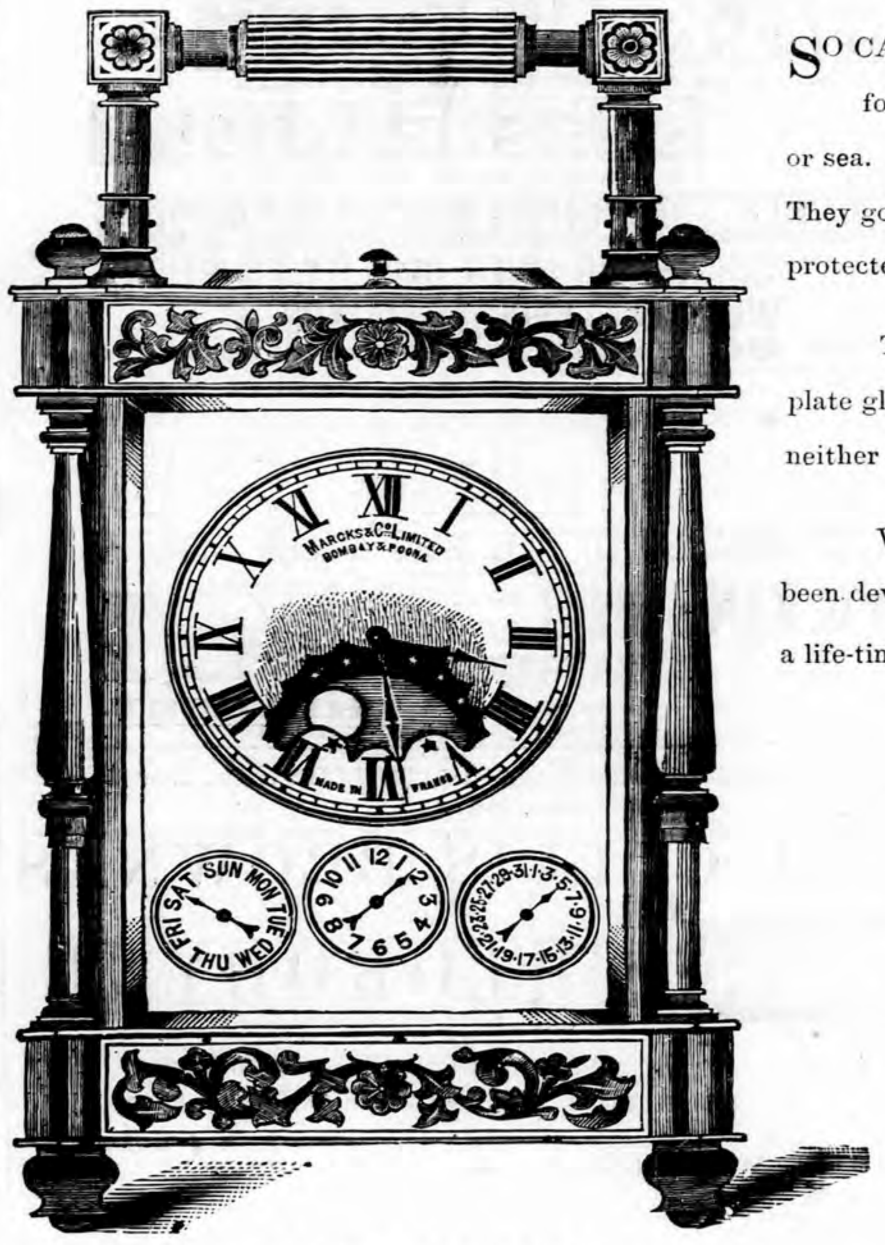

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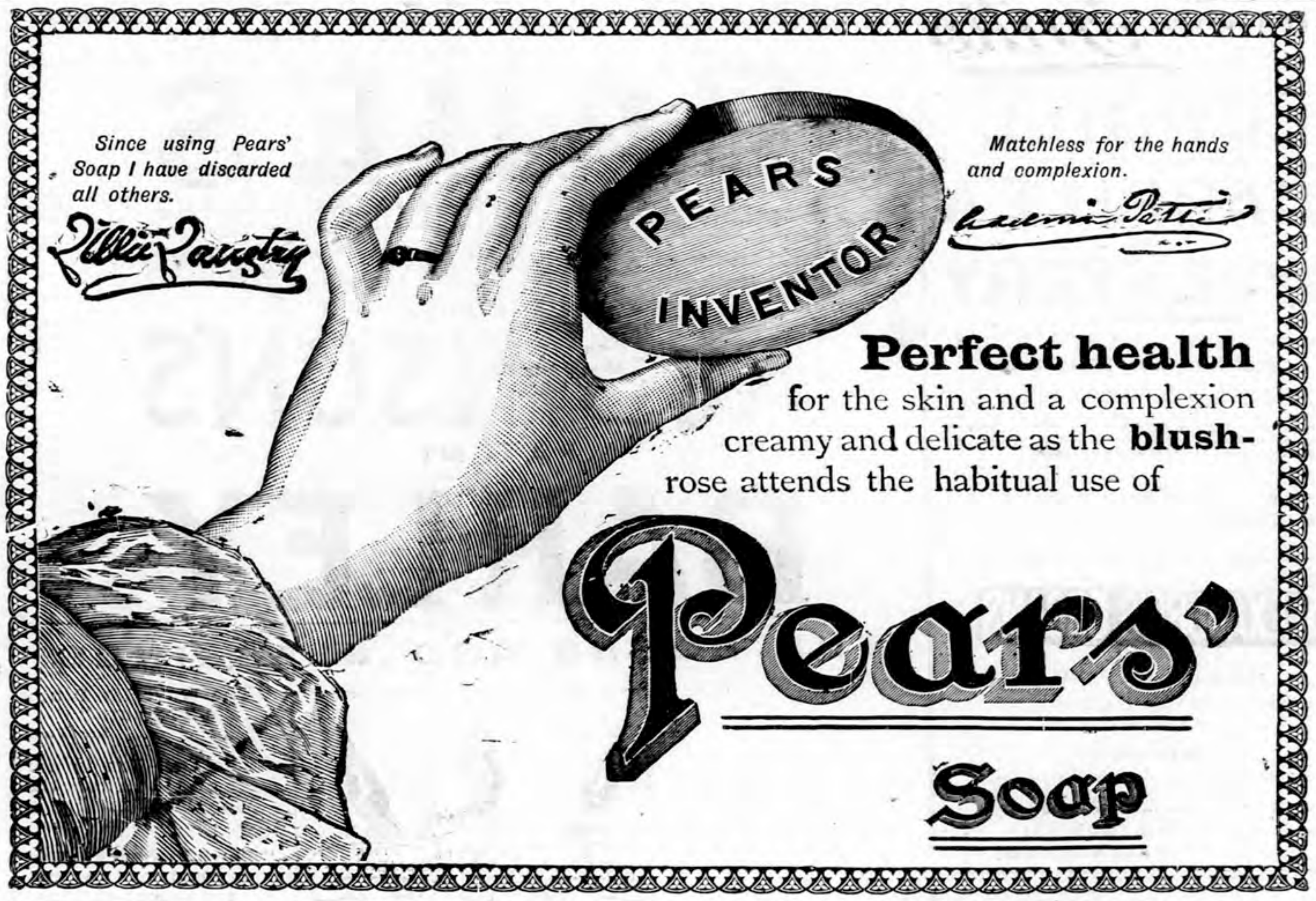

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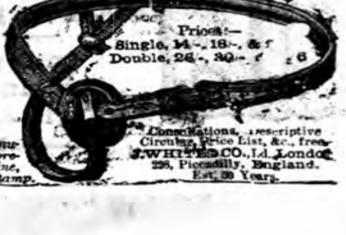

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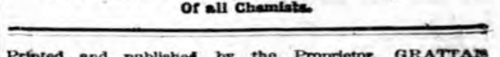
COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT"



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